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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 109 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Ton
9th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
16th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9050
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9050
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10900

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons
15th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
10th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
13th May	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*9th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
*10th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormagao and Parebunder
*19 "	Malda ..	Aden, Suez Port Said, London.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

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FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	559	882	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yahoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	19th May
Sambar Maru	Y. Kobayashi	1625	5th May	15th May
Fotomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	15th May	27th May
Mogord Maru ..	M. Tanieuchi	3773	16th May	26th May
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
			a	a
Saigon Maru	4854	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Suez Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	11th May	21st May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Semekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticoria		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia", Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASITADAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASE, try once for honest servants at moderate rates from ELLISSION and Co. Dealers in curiosities. 4056 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

INDIAN MUSIC Vocal and Instrumental (on Harmonium, Sitar and Dilruba) imparted at reasonable fees at residence. Highest credentials. Proficiency according to aptitude. Prospectus from Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4001

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CLERK, capable of corresponding in English as well as in Gujarati proficiently. Apply to "DHANJI MAVJI Katha Bazar, Bombay. 4057

WANTED—A MANAGER to take full charge of a Jobbing Printing Press. Pay Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 60. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 845, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4047

WANTED—A SMART HARD-WORKING SOLICITOR to serve as an Assistant in a Solicitors firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICK. SON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

REQUIRED at once LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT European or Indian for a Metre Gauge Railway.

Salary Rs. 320 to 400 Apply to Box No. 90B Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID A ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

APPLICATIONS are invited for about 30 appointments of clerks (pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50) in the Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur. None but passed candidates need apply. In the case of applicants who possess only Secondary School Leaving Certificates, the marks attained in each subject in the Public Examination should be specified in the application. Candidates must be prepared to attend at their own expense at Nagpur an examination in English (writing and Composition) and Arithmetic. The hours and place of examination will be intimated separately to applicants. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th May, 1916.

V. C. FRENCH,
Accountant-General,
Posts & Telegraphs.

Calcutta, 27th April, 1916. 4049

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A COTTON PRESS FACTORY in C. P. working jointly, in good working order, not much used, close to Ry. Station and in a good cotton centre. Please apply BILIMORIA Co., 121, Dhobitalao. 4036

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 13 Gents Stout Tan Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10. Specially suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 7/12 per pair. STOCK CLEARANCE—153 pairs R288, Ladies Black Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, screwed. Sizes 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/8 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-11 Pallavaram, Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—UPPER FLAT Banaji's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI, Forjett Street, Tardeo. 4002

TO BE LET—Small Flat, furnished. Suit married couple or working girls opp. Esplanade Rd., Electric Lights, Fans. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

TO BE LET—An airy and well ventilated office in York Building, Hornby Road. Electric Lift and fittings. Rent from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130. Apply to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4027

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEEL SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 7th June, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed)or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 5th May, 1916. 4059.

FOR BHATIA STUDENTS.

STUDENTS of the Bhatia Community, desirous of obtaining help for INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL and COMMERCIAL EDUCATION" from the income of the Bombay Bhatia Mahajan Kala Kaushalya Fund, for the year 1916-17, may send their applications to the undersigned on or before 25th of May 1916, with particulars of the course of Studies they intend to prosecute.

CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS.
MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
Joint Officiating Trustees,
Bombay Bhatia Mahajan Kala Kanshalya Fund.

3 Wallace Street, Fort 4060.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held to-day, a Dividend for the Half Year ended 31st December 1915, at Rs. 60 per each Whole Share and Rs. 15 per each Quarter Share, Free of Income Tax, was declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 5th May, 1916, from and after Thursday, the 18th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (B.T.) on production of Share Certificates.

KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1916.

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th May, 1916, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's Register on 26th April 1916, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary,
The Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 26th April, 1916. 3963.

NOTICES.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE DATED 20TH APRIL, 1916.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of articles noted in the undermentioned Schedule.
2. Quantities noted against each item in the list are only approximate and are not guaranteed. They may be increased or deceased according to requirements.
3. The supply should be completed within a week after receipt of order.
4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed "Tenders for channels, angles, etc.," should be delivered to the undersigned at his Office at No. 585, Albert Victor Road, Bangalore City, not later than 12 noon on 15th May, 1916.
5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept, or reject, any or all, of the tenders in whole or in part without assigning reasons.

Particulars.	Quantity.	
	Unit.	Measure.
Channels iron 3″ × 8″ 34′ long	No.	8
Do. do. 40′ ..	,,	3
Angles iron—		
2½″ × 2½″ × 5/16″	R. ft.	333
2″ × 2″ × ¼″	,,	366
1¾″ × 1¾″ × ¼″	,,	753
1½″ × 1½″ × ¼″	,,	195
Tees—		
4″ × 3″ × ⅜″	,,	230
Mild steel plates—		
7′ × 4′ × 3/16″	No.	7
6′ × 3′ × ⅜″	,,	48
7′ × 4′ × 3/32″	,,	96
7′ × 4½′ × 3/32″	,,	32
8′ × 3½′ × 3/32″	,,	4
9′ × 4′ × 3/32″	,,	8
Mild steel flat—		
5″ × ½″	R. ft.	26
4″ × ⅜″	,,	39
3″ × 5/16″	,,	13
3″ × ¼″	,,	21
2¾″ × ¼″	,,	121
2″ × 3/8″	,,	34
2″ × ¼″	,,	36
1¾″ × ¼″	,,	5½
1⅛″ × ½″	,,	128
1¼″ × 5/16″	,,	26
1¼″ × ⅛″	,,	6
1″ × ⅜″	,,	69
Mild steel rounds—		
2″	,,	34
1⅛″	,,	9
1″	,,	142
¾″	,,	29
⅝″	,,	52
3/16″	,,	103
Mild steel rivets—		
2⅜″ × ⅝″	No.	1,216
1½″ × ½″	,,	3,4[illegible]
1″ × ⅜″	,,	8,902
7/8″ × ⅜″	,,	5,788
2″ × ¼″	,,	1,644
1⅜″ × ⅝″	,,	68
2″ × ⅝″	,,	274
Bolts and nuts 3″ × 1″ ..	,,	85

B. VENCOBA RAO,
Chief Storekeeper.

3983

CROSSLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

WE beg to inform all those interested in Prime Movers that we are and have been since November, 1915, the SOLE REPRESENTATIVES of Messrs. CROSSLEY BROS., LTD. of MANCHESTER, of GAS and OIL ENGINE FAME and to request all users of Messrs. CROSSLEY BROS., LTD., engines to communicate with us for any further requirements they may have. Estimates and Specifications for Power Plants on application to us.

Large stock available for immediate delivery.

JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD.,
Engineers.

74, Apollo Street, Bombay. 4058.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DWARKANATH JUGONNATH DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited for purchase in one or more lots of a valuable immoveable property belonging to the abovenamed deceased and situated at Andheri. The property consists of about 6,900 square yards of land fronting on Gundowli Road, close to the Railway Station with a pucca built house and a garden including a well and about 50 mangoe trees, and other fruit-bearing trees.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at 6-15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1916, at the office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, to adopt the annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

A. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th May 1916. 4039.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year (1916) May 13th. Entries close May, 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S., (Retired)
Superintendent of Matheran
Honorary Secretary.

3562

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS Landed PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shobhagchand Naginchand, and another, Insolvents. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1916, at 3 p.m., S.T.), at their Rooms, opposite the Government Dock Yard, No. 16, Apollo Street. Fort. Bombay, the said Insolvent's following property:—

DESRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

A house situate at Gopipura in Surat admeasuring 308 square yards, bearing Tiko "E" No. 10, Survey Register No. 165, and bounded on the East by the houses of Naginbhai Zaverchand, and Kasturchand Kalyanchand, and beyond that by a road on the west by a road leading for Chandlagiri to Badekhan Chukla, on the South by a road leading from Khadki to Moti Fol, and beyond that by the temple of Vassoo Poojya Swami and on the North by a gully.

For further particulars and inspection of title deeds and conditions of sale, apply to the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS VALUABLE GRAND AND BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW AND A RICH AND BEAUTIFUL GARDEN WITH TREES, SITUATE ON THE ATHWA LINES, AT SURAT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shobhagchand Naginchand, and another Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1916, at the times mentioned against the lots, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the said Insolvents' following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

BUNGALOW ON ATHWA LINES.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land together with a bungalow, outhouses and trees, thereon, situate at Athwa Lines, in Surat District, admeasuring 1 acre and 29 goonthas, or thereabouts (out of a piece of and hearing Kito No. 1, Survey No. 89, Revision Survey No. 8, and admeasuring 6 acres and 37 goonthas, bearing Assessment Rs. 18-15-0), and bounded on the East by the land of Vallubhdas Balmukandas, on the West by the land of Raichand Khushal, on the Wes by the land of Raichand Begam Sahib ,and on the the South by the road leading from Surat to Doomas.

LOT NO. 2.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL GARDEN ON ATHWA LINES.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

PARTICULARS:—A garden with trees, standing thereon and surrounded by a fence, situate at Athwa in Chorasi Taluka, in Surat District, admeasuring 39½ goonthas (out of a piece of land hearing Survey No. 54, Revision No. 5, admeasureing 3 acres and 37 goonthas), and bounded on the East by the land of Fulchand Kalvanchand on the West by the land of Kesrichand Rupchand, on the South by a road, and on the North by a gully.

For further particulars and inspection of title-deeds and conditions of sale, apply to the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT EPWORTH HEIGHTS LONAVLA ABOUT 10 MINUITES WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following five bungalows with outhouses and furniture.

"Glenview"—"Northfield."—"Chisonia"—"Edwinston" and "Hutchings Ville."

Situation—Charmingly situated on a tabe land near Lonavla with delightful views all round and a good carriage road to the top.

Water—Large well with supply of good pure water which is shared by some of the bungalows of the property. The Municipal main runs along the public road.

Grounds.—About ¾ acre freehold land attached to each bungalow, with strong wire fence and entrace gates.

Bungalows—Are well built with tile floors teak planking to roofs and mangalore tiles. The doors and windows are of teak with double shutters and fan lights.

Furniture—The houses are suitably furnished and have English stoves in the kitchens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.

The most artistic and clever dancing act touring

THE DICK AND DOROTHY TRIO

Whirlwind dancers from the Hippodrome, London.

THE ACME OF FRESHNESS, YOUTH, BEAUTY AND ORIGINALITY.

In 2 Acts. **"CHILDREN OF THE FEUD"** In 2 Acts.

A strong and rugged drama of the Kentucky Mountains.

THE FUNNIEST PAIR ON THE SCREEN!

"FATTY AND MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"

Fatty's wife reads exciting books which make her nervous, with screamingly funny results!

NEXT WEEK: The longest and most uproarious comedy ever produced.

CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN.

8 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN RS. 2,000

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

The Auction Sale of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., was to take place on the 10th May 1916 is postponed till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES COTTON (UNCLAIMED CARGO) EX-PRIZE VESSED, "E. F. FERDINAND.

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th May. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hazardous Goods Warehouse behind No. 6, Transit Shed, Alexandra Docks the following unclaimed cargo ex-prize vessel "E. F. Ferdinand."

Ralli, 79, 433, Trieste 22, 86 Bales Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE AT 3 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO., AND BADESCHE & CO., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms (Hammum Street, Fort), under instructions from the Hubli Mills Ltd., the following goods.

Diamine fast scarlet 8 B. N., fast turmuline scarlet 2 R., fast turmuline scarlet G., fast scarlet 4 B. N., Irasmine G., survy red, immedial cutch R., anthrochromine prune extra, immedial brown B., immedial brown G., naphtindone B. B., isamine blue 6 B., new methyline blue N., hydron yellow G., paste-zayahir green, myrobollum voilet B. B., phyneline diamine, (sulphur yellow, immedial yellow G. G.,) (sulphur brown immedial cutch R., concentrated), and other various colours such as:—Primuline, diamire catchine G., immedial cutch R., direct fast orange E. G., direct brown, direct black B. H., immedial brown R. R., direct cutch, direct bordeaux B., voilet fast yellow B., immedial yellow olive, immedial green, auramine etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 8th May, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Framjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala the mortgagor.

One very valuable necklace set with diamonds and emeralds.

One pair valuable bracelets.

The jewellery will be on view on the day of sale.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1916.

HAVE YOU READ?

The world old story of classic friendship

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

See the big spectacular picture versoin

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

INSTANT SUCCESS OF THE GREATEST FILM OF THE YEAR

Strong enough to draw even clergymen

EVERY MOTHER
EVERY DAUGHTER
EVERY FATHER
EVERY SON

Should See

"JEWEL"

A little girl, "Jewel," goes to live in a household full of sorrow and dissention. By the careful and clever upbringing of her mother she uses her loving disposition and faith in such a manner as to transform the characters of all around her and opens the doors for her father which at one time were closed against him.

See the famous

ELLA HALL

In the leading part.

"JEWEL" IS PRONOUNCED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA AS PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.

"TEARS AND SUNSHINE"

A comic which shows a remarkable phase of human nature—the fact that people cannot tell how deep their sorrow is. A widow with a daughter catches sight of a widower with a son and though they are plunged in grief at their fresh bereavements they quickly come to love one another. Very amusing situations arise out of this.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Telephone No. 1882.

TO-NIGHT

STUPENDOUS SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION

in five Masterly Acts.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE

The last episode of the famous "Exploits."

ALSO

THE FRUIT OF FOLLY

11th Drama of "Who Pays?"

AND

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

LOOK OUT ON

SATURDAY, 20TH MAY 1916.

NEAL OF THE NAVY

The finest picture ever shown by us

NEXT WEEK

A GREAT PATHE GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

"AT BAY"

In 5 Parts

Featuring the emotional Actress

FLORENCE REED

Who weeps the real tears.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. nightly. Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 5 p. m.

Do Not Fail to See

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

SCENIC SPECTACLE EXTRAORDINARY

AT

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.		
Standard	Johannessen	Basra
May 6.		
Kashmir	Irving	London
May 7.		
Massilia	Walter	Liverpool
Favonian	Hocken	Mormugoa

DEPARTURES.

May 6.		
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Hunnie	Seals	London
Clan Forbes	Pagan	Glasgow
May 7.		
	Pope	Karachi

The following steamers entered for loading :—

Steamer Dandolo (to arrive) for Calcutta

" Alderney (to arrive) for Port Said, Suez etc.

The following vessels received port clearance on Saturday :—

Steamer Upada	for Rangoon
Haru Maru	for Kobe

May 6.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,251 tons, Captain W. J. Walter, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th March and called at Gibraltar and Port Said, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Favonian:—The steamer Favonian, 1,956 tons, Captain W. J. Heken, arrived here on Sunday from Marmugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore on board.

S. S. Dandolo:—The Italian mail steamer Dandolo, with the passengers and a general cargo, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Genoa.

S. S. Standard:—The steamer Standard, 895 tons, Captain A. Johanessen, arrived here on Friday evening from Basra, in ballast.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning from London, which port she left on the 7th ultimo, with the Indian mails, a general cargo and 81 saloon and 174 deck passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, the mails and passengers.

S. S. Elax:—The steamer Elax, 2,571 tons, Captain A. G. Pope, sailed on Sunday for Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Haru Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Haru Maru, 1,664 tons, Captain D. Nirnei, will sail to-day for Kobe and Osaka via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain R. G. B. Butler, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Malabar coast ports and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 5th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D&E, Siracusa	Rosolies	M. Italiana
P. Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K
P. Glenfruin	Macknes	L. D. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
2 Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co
4 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
5 White court		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndine	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Saigon Maru	Yamamato	O. S. K.
8 Ischia	Thima	M. I
9 Hunt-castle		W. & A. G. & Co
10&11 Haru Maru	Manies	M. B. Kaisha
12 Marengo	Patton	J. Finlay & Co
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
3 Orna	Flit	M. M. & Co
5 Cavebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dandolo	Italian Mail Steamer
Favonian	Hocken
Flor-de-Lis	Aboo
Isle of Mull	eeks
Jatza	Hill
Kashmir	Irving
Lad Curzon	Banbe
Massilia	Walter
Malda	Davidson
Rt aldar	Oakenshot
Sanlard	Johanessen

EXPORTS.

May 6.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 14 bales woollen and cotton carpets, E. Mahomed and Sons; 5,100 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 360 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 325 cwts. M. O. P. shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 665 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 120 cwts. coir matting, P. Khetsey; 33 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 8 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kashmir (s) 100 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

Alderney (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Kashmir (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa (s) 910 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HULL.

Ferdene (s) 4,002 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Marengo (s) 4,240 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 44,809 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 287 cwts. hides fleshing, Beshoo and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,001 cwts. myrabolams, M. B. Kaisha; 5½ cwts. elephant tusks, A. Mahomedally; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 30 packages coir matting, E. Nowroji and Co.; 16 bundles coir yarn, E. Nowroji and Co

Haru Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 300 cwts. myrabolams, D. S. Frazer and Co.; 163 cwts. turmeric, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Brithers.

IMPORTS.

May 6.

S. S. Malda from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—79,965 bags rice, 9 cases colour, 100 casks coal tar, 13 cases enamelware, 100 bags red chola, 402 casks L. oil, 1,652 bundles teak battens, 1,211 pieces planks, 23 kegs aniline salt, 1,013 bags millet, 3,249 bags beans, 8 bundles archillweed, 15 bundles yarn waste, 88 bales cotton waste, 3,425 bales cotton, 878 bundles mats, 2 bundles P. fibre, 4 cases 76 chests tea, 154 bags coffee, 90 bundles chank beads, 122 cases 1 bundle kariapagalam, 725 pieces teak posts, 2,000 packages 12,803 bundles 38,439 pieces teak scantling.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	6	m 1 3	25 5	6	m 6 59	16 4
		1 57a	27 2		7 48a	19 11
Sun.	7	m 1 36	24 11	7	m 7 28	17 0
		2 31a	26 7		8 28a	20 4
Mon.	8	m 2 11	24 4	8	m 8 0	17 9
		3 8a	26 0		9 19a	20 8
Tues.	9	m 2 55	23 9	9	m 8 40	18 7
		3 53a	25 6		10 26a	20 10
Wed.	10	m 3 58	23 4	10	m 9 37	19 4
		4 48a	25 2		11 57a	20 7
Thur.	11	m 5 15	23 3	11	m 10 58	20 0
		5 49a	25 0			
Fri.	12	m 6 37	23 8	12	m 1 5	19 10
		6 50a	25 2		0 35a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
" 6 (Saturday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 7 (Sunday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 8 (Monday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 4m
" 11 (Thursday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m
" 12 (Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th May 1916, was 30.027 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 19 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

Mr. R. H. Macnair, Divisional Sessions Judge, Nagpur, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with vacation from 16th June. Mr. R. J. Jackson, Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, is to officiate as Divisional Sessions Judge, Nagpur.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		200
" " Imports		15,000
Mid. Americans	8.17 unchgd.	
Egyptian F.G.F	11.31+9	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. July ..	12.41—1	
.. Oct. ..	12.51 unchgd	
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	12.32+1	
.. Oct. ..	12.33+1	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5th.

Total Imports 19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	7.98	+6
May June	7.96	+6
June-July	7.93	+4
July-Aug.	7.91	+4
Aug.-Sept.	7.86	+3
Sept.-Oct.	7.80	
Oct.-Nov.	7.75	
Nov.-Dec.	7.70	+7
Dec.-Jan.	7.67	
Jan.-Feb.	7.66	
Feb.-Mar.	7.66	
Mar.-April	7.66	+8
April-May	7.65	
May-June	7.65	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
May	7.92	
May-June	7.90	
June-July	7.87	+4
July-Aug	7.85	
Aug.-Sept	7.79	
Sept.-Oct.	7.73	
Oct.-Nov.	7.68	
Nov.-Dec.	7.63	
Dec.-Jan.	7.60	+5
Jan.-Feb.	7.58	
Feb.-Mar.	7.58	
Mar.-April	7.58	
April-May	7.58	
May-June	7.58	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4th

Months.	To-day's price
July	11.27—
November	10.07+6
January	10.94+6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	.. 6.05	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good	.. 6.20	
" " Fine ..	.. 6.35	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	.. 6.40	
" " " Fine	.. 6.70	
M.G. Broach, Good ..	.. 7.80	
" " Fully Good	.. 7.95	
" " Fine ..	.. 8.10	
" Scinde Good	.. 6.00	
" " Fully Good	.. 6.15	
" " Fine	.. 6.30	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York July	12.58+20
Futures at New York Oct.	12.69+21
Spot Cotton at New York	12.65+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.25+12
Futures at New Orleans July	12.48+22
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.49+21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	77⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 15/16—3/16	
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm Buyers.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4⅜	Unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	5	
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛	
Interest day to day loans	3½	
" 7 day market loans	4	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£2,17,000	
Bills on Bombay .. Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8.		
Consols 2½ %	57 unchgd.	
Rupee Paper 3½%	53⅜+⅛	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜+⅛	
Government Securities 3%	69⅜+⅛	
Exch. on London at Paris Francs 28.27 unchgd.		

WAR LOANS.

London, May 4th.

3½% 1925—1928..	87½—½
4½% 1925—1945..	£95 unchgd.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 4th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	57,500,000	Dec.	1,400,000
Public Deposits	48,400,000	Dec.	13,300,000
Other do.	86,000,000	Inc.	500,000
Govt. Securities.	33,200,000	No. Change.	
Other do ..	77,400,000	Dec.	11,000,000
Notes and Gold.	41,600,000	Dec.	1,700,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 31% of the Liabilities.

MAILS.

London, May 4th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 4th.

WHEAT

Indian Wheat Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd. 65

Victorian } April Sellers unchgd. 67

New South Wales }

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June unchgd. 50/9

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, London Paid. 75—6d.

Toria Rapeseed May-June unchgd. 68

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Unchgd 73/3

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April May Sellers Unchgd. 71

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (round delivered per ton) May-June Hull Value. Unchgd. £13/10/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£143 Unchgd.	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£137+2	
Copper Braziers	£156	Unchanged.
Yellow Metal	16¾	
Hard Spelter	72½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28	
Pig Iron No 1 Gartsherrie	£6-11-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October. Value.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October Value.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Value.	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct. Valu.	21/7½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Paid.	2/9⅜+¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 6.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady with new Broach at about Rs. 291.

Some business has been reported in Akolas. May and July and ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

May, Fine Akola 253½.

July, Fine Akola 260.

May, Fine Broach 282.

1917 January, F. G. Bengal 225½.

1917 April, Good Broach 291.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 6th 1916.—5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	223	..	..25th Jan.'17
Bengals (M.G.)	233	228	211	..	..Ready
	..	227	..	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	206	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	239	225	..	..Ready
	..	245	..	..	..July
Oomra (M.G.)	..	..	242	..	..Ready
Fair Staple	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	273	..	..Ready
	..	250	242	..	..Ready
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	..Ready
	..	257	..	..	..July
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	..Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	254	246	..	..Ready
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	257	219	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	265	253	..	..Ready
Wardha Hn'ghat. (M. G.)	..	265	253	..	..Ready
	..	284	281	279	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	..	..	290	25thApr.'17
	..	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	327	Ready
	..	..	..	319	May/June
Mathia (M. G.)	..	237	223	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	300	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	288	Ready
	..	..	..	299	May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	294	May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	285	May/June
Compta. M.G.)	..	..	..	312	May/June
	..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th May 1916:—

Cotton	5,214 Bales.
Wheat	13,169 cwts.
Linseed	19,383 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,362 "
Ginjellyseed	1,084 "
Poppyseed	1,850 "
Groundnuts	246 "
Castorseed	667 "
Rice	75,495 "
Myrabollams	9,234 "
Cottonseed	2,390 "
Mowraseed	209 "
Gram	9,492 "
Joowar	4,639 "
Barley	9,068 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay May 6th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	36 0 0	5 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	35 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		34 0 0	5 13 6
Rapseed, Brown Delhi		5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7 1 0	7 7 0
Teeliced, White 85-15	..	44 0 0	....
Teeliced, Gajar 75-25	..	43 0 0	....
Teeliced, Gajar 50-50	..	42 0 0	....
Teeliced, Black	..	34 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	..	40 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	.. ..	4 6 0	4 12 0
Forward.		Rs	a. p.
Wheat April-May	..	5	13 6
Linseed May	.. ..	7	14 9

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 24-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.

D. D. Mail ..... to 1s. 4 3-32d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.

..... to 1s. 4 1/8d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-16d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...1s. 4 3/8d.

..... to 1s. 4 13-32d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3/8d. June

Do. 6 m.s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3/8d.

Francs 3 m.s. do 195

60 d.s. Hong-Kong 170½

Do. Shanghai 241½

Do. Yokohama 153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	29-0-0
Australian Do.	28-0-0
Bombay Do.	27-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-8-0
English Dragons	16-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	87-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly easy to-day with a limited amount of business passing.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary and Deferred shares underwent a further drop and the closing tone was weak.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 482½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 482½ to Rs. 488. Standards from Rs. 1,230 to Rs. 1,220, Madhavji from Rs. 1,490 to Rs. 1,500 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,790 to Rs. 1,800.

Centrals stood almost unchanged at Rs. 2,288.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 192½. Finlays to Rs. 287½ and Currimbhai to Rs. 155.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings stood in demand at Rs. 161½.

Emperor Edwards were placed at Rs. 495 X. D.

Bombay Burmas changed hands at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 245.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,470.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened at Rs. 182½ but owing to profit taking slowly declined to Rs. 175 before close. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 705 to Rs. 680.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares were placed at Rs. 163.

Bundi Cement Co., shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 653. Central Bank of India was in good request at Rs. 20.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 94.

STOCK OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915	625 000	
Receipts from 1st Sept to 4th May 1916	2,640,727	
	3,265,727	
Shipments do.	1,415,397	
	1,850,330	
Afloat	22,862	
	1,827,468	
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date ...	791,000	
Stock of cotton in all hands	1 036,468	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The market for jute mill shares opened strong and higher prices were paid with more buyers in evidence. Coal shares did not attract any attention and in other directions there was very little doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Raneegunje 29/12.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 164, 165. Belvedere (ord) 322, 324, Clive (ord) 115, 116, 117, 118. Empire (ord) 32 to 32/14; Fort Gloster (ord) 383, 384. Fort William (ord) 123, 123/8. Gourepore (prefs) 104/8, 108/8. Hooghly (ord) 49, 49/8. Kamarhatty (ord) 330 to 334. Kanknarrah (ord) 435 to 442. Northbrook (ord) 28/12 to 30. Union (ord) 411 to 412.

Tea:—North West Cachar 255. Rajabarrie 135, 136.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,669, Strand Bank Press 40, Titaghur Paper (ord) 91-8, 92.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81 to 81/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/6 to 81/8.

IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

LIST OF PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

A Press Communique says:—Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that it is proposed to prohibit the importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom from the 12th May, 1916:—Bladders, casings and sausage skins; brooms and brushes; bulbs, flowers, roots plants, trees and shrubs; canned, bottled, dried, and preserved vegetables, and pickles; horns and hoofs; ice; ivory; animal and vegetable moss, litter; rubber tyres, and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles; salt, starch dextrine, farina, and potato flour.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FLOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The export of wheat flour will be continued under license as hitherto and licenses will be granted by the Wheat Commissioner under conditions which may be ascertained on application to that officer.

The question of broad gauge connection between Delhi and Karachi has been referred to the Government of India by the Secretary of State for further consideration.

The Director of Industries, United Provinces, has issued a report by Mr. T. P. Srivastava of the technical laboratory, which embodies the result of practically a year's experiments with babul pods, the object being to enable them to be used for tanning.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

The storm from the Bay has crossed near Akzab into Upper Burma and will probably disappear during the day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and has extended into Bengal and Assam, while a few isolated falls have occurred in the peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon two inches; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab three; Mandalay one and a half; Monyman, Maymyo and Silchar one; Chittagong two.

A depression is entering Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in Lower Burma and an increase in the extreme north of Burma and Assam.

SIMLA, May 7.

The storm in Upper India has disappeared after giving local rain in Assam and some scattered falls in Burma and south-east Bengal. Thunderstorms have caused falls also in the Peninsula. The depression yesterday in Baluchistan has travelled into west Punjab and the weather is unsettled today over the greater part of north-west India.

Forecast.—A few falls in the Punjab and surrounding hills and a diminution of rain into farther-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has again risen but is still generally in slight defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are in defect

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana.—Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in north Gujarat and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces; elsewhere weather has been dry.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total to November 1st	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th) ..	86.1	80.6	64	..	7.31	—8.63
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th) ..	92.5	77.3	44	..	5.44	1.37
Muskat ..	98.5	84.3	30	..	9.36	5.66
Do. (5th) ..	97.3	82.9	22	..	9.36	5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104.5	70.0	38	..	0.88	—0.88
Rawalpindi ..	93.0	61.0	29	..	7.92	—2.28
Lahore ..	102.0	65.0	30	..	1.02	—2.78
Hissar ..	103.5	71.0	29	..	0.65	..
Ambala ..	102.7	70.1	18	..	1.48	—4.45
Delhi ..	102.0	77.0	19	..	1.71	—1.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	105.3	73.8	21	..	0.70	—1.13
Mainpuri ..	1 6.7	69.8	17	..	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi ..	107.4	72.6	12	..	0.58	—1.37
Cawnpore ..	106.6	70.5	28	..	0.69	—1.62
Allahabad ..	101.9	69.5	19	..	01	—1.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	110.5	73.8	30	..	0.05	—1.25
Karachi ..	86.0	74.0	84	..	0.20	—1.39
Ajmer ..	108.0	71.0	16	..	0.13	—1.42
Jalpore ..	105.5	73.6	18	..	0.33	—1.32
Kotah ..	108.0	76.8	4	..	0.08	—1.28
Mount Abu ..	92.7	73.4	19	..	..	—1.38
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	105.2	70.9	68	..	..	—0.58
Dwarka ..	87.1	77.7	81	..	9 19	—0.50
Veraval ..	88.2	76.1	85	..	..	—0.49
Rajkot ..	107.1	72.8	64	..	..	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para ..	106.8	76.4	54	..	0.13	—0.56
Surat ..	97.5	77.2	67	..	..	—0.39
Ahmedabad ..	113.5	77.5	58	..	..	—0.43
Deesa ..	112.7	73.8	25	..	..	—0.54
Neemuch ..	104.9	71.0	29	..	0.08	—0.84
Indore ..	107.1	74.4	30	..	1.21	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	102.7	71.3	23	..	1.09	—1.78
Saugor ..	104.8	76.8	3	..	1.27	—1.36
Hoshangabad ..	107.1	71.0	27	..	1.48	—2.44
Khandwa ..	100.8	84.0	28	..	0.52	—0.59
Akola ..	100.9	79.7	26	..	2.00	—0 21
Amroati ..	106.3	76.5	23	..	1.02	—1.31
Nagpur ..	105.6	76.0	33	0.03	1.52	—1.61
Chanda ..	107.5	76 6	35	0.19	1.11

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hockey Charity Match, Lusitanians v. Aligarh, Oval, 5-40 p.m.
Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Wallace Street, Fort, 2-45 p.m.
Sir Currimbhay Ebrahim Khoja Association. Mr. R. B. Vellani's address on "Education," Moslem Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m.
Kshattriya Maratha Dnyatee Samaj, extraordinary General Meeting, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gun Club Meeting, Mahim, 9 a.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting. 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 9.

P. and O. s.s. Salsette with English Mails of 21st ult. due at 2 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 1.20 p.m. (B. T.).
P. & O. s. s. Nagoya with China and Australian mails due at daylight.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of the City Improvement Trust, Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., sixth ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 4-30 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., seventh ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 5 p.m.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 11.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Elphinston Circle, fort, 2-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MAJU.—Navazbai, widow of late Mr. Sorabji Dorabji Maju (of Byron and Co.) died at Calcutta at 11 p.m. on Friday 5th inst. Roj Asman Izd, Mah Avan Izd.

JEJEEBHOY.—Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq., third and last surviving son of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Bart, C. S. J. aged 56, on Saturday 6th May 1916. 11-30 p.m. at Fort House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

May 8.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7-15 a.m.
Parades.—The Squadron will parade on Tuesday morning next, the 9th instant.
Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and Bandoliers. No Arms.
Arms.—Members are requested to return their Rifle and Sword to Headquarters during the current week. Oil Bottles deficient will be charged for.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

May 8.

127. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Coy. during week ending 14th May.
128. Ranges.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature ranges will be closed until further notice.
129. Return of Arms.—Members of all companies except "H" must return their Arms and equipment to Armoury without further delay.
130. In accordance with Gazette of India, Army Department, No. 430 dated 21st April 1916; Lieut.-Colonel Patric Robert Cadell, C.I.E., to be Commandant vice R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List; Dated the 1st April 1915.
131. Transfer.—No. 8481 Vol. H. E. Bates, is transferred from "B" to "G" Coy. from this date.
132. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th April 1916 and posted to "C" Coy.
No. 8852 Vol. B. K. C. Stain.
133. Command.—Captain P. Eccles took over command of "A" Coy. from Lieut. A. R. Bennett, from 1st April, 1916.
134. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join as Recruits Drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington V. D., Commanding, B.V.A.

May 6.

No. 159—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday 8th May 1916.
Orderly Officer 2/Lt. H. G. Weber.
Next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company:—Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company:—Sergt. E. A. Sherran.
No. 157—RETURN OF ARMS:—
All Arms and Equipment in the possession of the N. C. O's and men of Nos. 1 and 2 and the E E. Companies must be returned to headquarters as soon as possible.
Extract from the London Gazette, Supplement, January, 5th.
R. G. A. Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. M. Hawes Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to be Temporary Captain.
No. 160—STRENGTH:—
Lieut.-Colonel J. W. M. Hawes, B.V.A., is placed on the Supernumerary list, with effect from the 5th January 1916.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK,
Captain B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E. Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, May 8.

Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.
Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.
Bugles. All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.
Move.—Cr. Sergt Instr. J. Annett proceeded to Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Deolali and Bombay on Saturday 6th inst. on duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona May 6.

382. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.
Members wishing to join this Class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.
383 Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15

NO HOLLAND MAILS.

No Holland Mails were received by the English Mail which arrived on Saturday

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Nagoya with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight to-morrow.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at the Institute Building on Wednesday the 10th instant. at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Mandala with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

GUJERAT PROVIN IAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Social Reform Association, Ahmedabad, it has been resolved to hold the Provincial Social Conference at Ahmedabad along with the Provincial Conference to be held there in September next

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.

A Mahomedan child named Ebrahim Akbar, 18 months old, upset a pot of hot water placed near the hearth while the mother was otherwise engaged, and was badly scalded. The child was treated at home, but died on Friday.

SHOEMAKER ROBBED.

A shoemaker named Rama Babaji, residing in Kamatipura, reports that he had locked his room at 1 a.m. on Saturday and went to sleep on the footpath. He got up at 4 a.m. and found that the door of his room had been forced open and cash and ornaments to the tune of Rs. 394 stolen.

A GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

On Friday afternoon on the Godhra-Kutlam Railway between Annas and Bordi stations a goods train got derailed, resulting in the stoppage of traffic on both the lines. The passengers to Bombay by the Punjab Mail had to be transhipped and they arrived in Bombay on Saturday at 2 p.m., six hours later.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Tukaram Tatya Charitable Dispensary working under the auspices of the Debt Redemption Committee Bombay, treated during the month of April last, 670 mates, 303 females and 53 children, the total being 1,026.

A WASHERWOMAN AND HER SERVANT.

On Friday a washerwoman named Radhibai went out leaving orders with her servant Narayan to complete some ironing in arrears. On returning she found that the servant whom she had ordered to do the ironing was missing and in company with him her Rs. 809 worth of ornaments too.

A MAD DOG AT LARGE.

At 7 a.m. on Saturday a brown dog wearing a collar was seen running about Bellasis Road biting any one that came in the way. The police removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital four persons including a Goanese and three Mahomedans who had been badly bitten by the dog. The bites were cauterised and the persons were advised to go to Kasauli for treatment. The dog, which has not been accounted for, appeared to have been rabid.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 25th White Lotus Day will be celebrated to-day as noted below:—At 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) a meeting for the members only will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Fort, when readings from World's Scriptures will be given by different members. At 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Fort, a public meeting will be held presided over by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji when short speeches, appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by Mr. B. S. Banaji and Dr. I. J. Taraporewalla, followed by music and songs from Mrs. Sherbanu Kapadia.

A MISSING COOK ARRESTED.

Head Constable No. 241 D. and Police Constable 1171 D. have succeeded in arresting the missing cook Kadar Jassoodin alias Enoos Jaffer in connection with the case of burglary of cash and ornaments of the total value of Rs. 6,000 reported to have been committed in the house of Mr. D. J. Essa Thaver at Chowpatty. On searching his room six sovereigns and Rs. 3-8 were found. Hussein Khan Malangkhan who was with Kadar has also been arrested and enquiries are progressing.

TIRED OF LIFE.

On Friday evening a Hindu about 20 years old, named Khushalchand Mayashunker, was found lying unconscious in the "pedhi" of his uncle Rewashunker Mahadeoji, a commission agent, in the Princess Street, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital. There it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He expired on Saturday morning.
Under the mattress on which the deceased was lying, was discovered a letter written and signed by him in which was stated that he was tired of life and had taken opium.

The Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality have rejected a proposal from the Collector of wards inaugurating a town planning scheme on the ground that the time is not opportune.

SAMSON CASE.

DECEASED MERCHANT'S HAND-WRITING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, the case against Mr. Samson, Assistant Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Turst, was resumed.
Sewji Ghela was the only one fresh witness examined at Saturday's hearing of the case before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. Samson.
This witness examined by Mr. Nicholson said: I am dealing in *bhusa* (husk and bran). I had a brother called Bharmal. Formerly he was a servant and afterwards a mehta. I used to know his handwriting. I had seen it. He died about three years ago in the beginning of Kartik, 1970 (Oct.-Nov., 1913). He died in Cutch. He went to Cutch ill from Bombay. I saw him leave. It was I who sent him away.
Witness then was shown certain books and asked what writings were and what were not in Bharmal's handwriting. After his answers were given in detail he made a general statement to the effect that in Exhibit W. on page 63 all the numbers of the entries on the credit side with the exception of two were in Bharmal's handwriting and the corresponding entries in the ledger with the exception of one were also in Bharmal's handwriting.
Cross-examined by Mr. Velnkar witness said he had no certificate of his brother's death. Deaths were not registered in their country, nor had he any letter or any other document to support his statement about the date of death except his bare word. He had no summons to attend the Court. A sepoy had called on him yesterday (5th May) and asked him to attend the Court. He had also attended yesterday. The sepov asked him if he was the brother of Bharmal Ghela. He asked him if he could recognise the handwriting of Bharmal Ghela. He had no writing in his possession of Bharmal Ghela. He and Bharmal Ghela were brothers and were joint. They lived together in Bombay and there was thus no occasion to write letters. His brother used to bring account books home and so he knew his handwriting. He had seen his brother very often writing and so he could recognise his handwriting.
The case was then adjourned to the 10th instant.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER'S STRATAGEM

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Carter charged one Barkia Padia, 14 years old servant of one Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, a teacher living in Girgaum, with stealing from his master's house currency notes worth Rs. 530 and setting the table, the drawer of which contained the money, on fire. It is alleged, that on the 3rr May about 9 p.m., Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya occupying three floors in a house went to the lower floor with his family to take meals leaving the accused on the second floor to mind a sick child there. Shortly after, chancing to go up Gajanan discovered a fire in the puja room. Going in, he saw the table, which contained Rs. 530 worth of currency notes and Rs. 63 odd in silver, on fire which he immediately put out. The papers were all burnt up. He complained the matter to the police on the following day, who, on enquiry, found that the accused in extracting the currency notes from the drawer threw a kerosine-wetted rag on the table and set fire to it.
The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship ordered him to the David Sassoon Reformatory School for 4 years.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Sergeant Ferguson charged one James Hamilton with having no ostensible means of livelihood.
Hamilton was stated to have surrendered himself to the police on Friday evening. He said he was born in Glasgow and admitted that he had no means to sustain himself.
The Magistrate declaring him to be a vagrant ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The P. & O. s. s. Kashmir with the English mails of the 14th ultimo, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, brought the following passengers.
Mr. W G Nicholls, Mr J Mallett, Mr J Kelby Mrs Robbins and Infant, Mr T. K. Kelvakar, Mrs E O'Sullivan, Mrs Griffin 2 infants and Ayah, Mrs Winder. Infant and 2 children, Mrs Hazeldines and Infant Miss O Jones, Miss M P Pinhey, Mrs Knowles, Mrs Cross, Mrs. Herring, Miss E Watkins, Mr C E Beaker, Mr and Mrs C T Hallifax, Mr. F G Helps, Mr R H Brown, Mr J S Hunter, Mr and Mrs E A Wills, Capt. C Walker, Mr and Mrs R E Winkfield, Lt. R R H Tha, Lieut. Heppenstall, Lt-Cal G E Elsmie, Capt. B N Abbay, Second-Lieut H T Turner, Capt. W H Ralster, Second-Lieut. H F Gow, Capt. N E P Acland, Second-Lieut. D E K Kerr, Lieut-Col J H Whitehead, Sir T Holland, Capt F N C Rossiter, Sub-Conductor Wood, Capt T Doyle, Second-Lieut. R G Wreford, Second-Lieut. G M Goodall, Mr W Lee Campbell Mr M Swamyar, Lt-Col Elsmie's native servant, Mrs E Stoll, and Infant, Mrs R S Andelson, Mrs E S Coatstel, Mr T R Richardson Capt. G Lloyd. Pte Thorne, (servant) Native crew s. s. Simla Native crew s. s. Chantala, Capt. P. M. Lake, Major and Mrs C R Bradshaw, Mr F T L Clark, Native servant (Peru), Mr S Patwardhan, Mr V Vaze, Mr G Deo, Mr T N Dater, Mr. S Bhato, Mr. Ramswamy, Mr. Govenden, Mr. Nahalingam, Mr. Rangratten, Mr. Shiva Praschad, Mr. Rabumditta, Mr. Oomar, Mr. Logan Mr. Gonsalves, Mr. Fazalalli. Mr. Phutane. Corpl. Wescott. Corpl. Wyatt, Mrs Mrs Phutane, child and infant, Abdul, Rama, Miramshah Lieut. Wyer and 2 servants.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

On Friday morning the Coroner (D. Nuneham) opened an inquest on the body of Hari Nanu, a mali, who was knocked down on the previous morning on Hornby Road by taxi car No. 3728, driven by Sukaram Luxmai and who died ten hours later from his injuries. Deceased was identified by his son, a motor driver, and evidence was given by the doctor regarding deceased's injuries. The witness stated that nothing was said by the deceased regarding the way in which he sustained his injuries.
The enquiry was then adjourned until the 26th instant.

PROPOSED MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

SITE NEAR FRENCH BRIDGE SELECTED

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the Commissioner's letter dated the 21st August 1912, regarding a site for the proposed market at Chowpatty, have submitted the following report:—
By Corporation Resolution No. 3298, dated the 22nd August 1910, the Commissioner was authorized to take action for the acquisition of a plot of land forming part of the Nakhoda's wadi for the proposed market. In his letter under reference the Commissioner suggested another plot of land out of the Bombay Improvement Trust's Chowpatty Estate, north of Dadysett Road, for the market. On inspection, however, the Committee did not consider the site to be quite suitable.
Several other sites were then suggested by the Commissioner of which the most suitable seemed to be the present cattle-pound site on the west side of the south approach of the Kennedy Bridge, partly because of its central position and partly because it was thought that it could be combined with the scheme for widening the Kennedy Bridge and for providing a cross road between Girgaum Back Road and the Kennedy Bridge Road. The Commissioner, however, points out that the widening of the bridge is not likely to take place for a long time and that the combination of plans will probably delay still further the erection of the proposed market. He has therefore suggested another site to the south of the west approach of the French Bridge shown on the accompanying plan, which shows, also the general lay-out of the market. The Committee entirely approve of this site. It will be easily accessible to the people living in Chowpatty, Gamdevi and Walkeshwar and will also be accessible from Cumballa Hill and the major portion of Girgaum. The suggested plot measures about 2,800 square yards, but the Committee are of opinion that a larger area will be necessary. They therefore recommend that a further strip of land adjoining this plot should be acquired so as to provide an area of 3,500 square yards for the purpose. As it is understood that the owner of the land, who is reported to have bought it at Rs. 15 per square yard, has submitted plans to the Municipality for the erection of chawls on the plot, the Committee are of opinion that early action should be taken for the acquisition of the required area, if necessary, under the Land Acquisition Act and that the Commissioner may be requested to place before the Corporation plans and estimates for the construction of the market as soon as the land has been acquired.

"SUNNAT-SHADI" CELEBRATIONS AT SACHIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

SACHIN, May 6.

The "Sunnat-Shadi" celebrations of Nawabzadas Mahommed Haider Khan and Sirruhr Khan, the two elder sons of the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, took place at Sachin on the 4th instant amidst general rejoicings. The celebrations commenced with a Durbar at 11 a.m. at which the State officers, inamdars, jagirdars and subjects presented "Nazzars." In the afternoon at 4 p.m. the guests invited to the ceremony from Surat arrived by a special train. "Maulud Shareef" was held at 4-30 p.m., and at 5-15 p.m., the guests were taken and seated in the Durbar Shamiana. The first distinguished guest to arrive was his Highness the Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch) accompanied by his 12 sardars and officers. His Highness was received with full honours in accordance with his rank and dignity. The Political Agent, Mr. W. F. Hudson, arrived at 5.30 p.m., and was received at the entrance of the Darbar Shamiana by the Nawab Saheb and the State officers. A Guard of Honour was drawn up outside the Shamiana. After the arrival of the Political Agent, the "Sairah" ceremony was performed and friends, relatives and guests then presented "Nazzars" and presents. After this a procession was formed at 6-15 p.m., and returned to the Palace at 7 p.m. The guests were then entertained at an Evening Party. The Hindu guests left Sachin at 9 p.m., together with such European officials who had attended the celebrations. Mahomedan and other guests were then entertained at a State Banquet and nautch.
On the morning of the 5th, a Lunch Party was given by the grand parents of the children (Nawabzada and Begum Nasrullah Khan).
Amongst distinguished guests were the following:—His Highness Sir Tukajirao Puar, K.C.S.I., Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch) and suite, deputation from Rajpipla, Baria, Bansda and Dharampur, Mr. W. F. Hudson, Political Agent, Mr. M. S. Adani, Sessions Judge, Sardar Mir Muzeffer Hussein Khan, Nawabzada Mir Masud Alum Khan of Bela, the Hon. Sardar Sayed Ali El Edroos, and other notable gentlemen from Surat, Rander, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach and Navsari, including several guests from various Indian States.

LAHORE SUPPLEMENTARY CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 7.

The Punjab Government has now passed orders on the petitions of six men sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal in the supplementary conspiracy trial. In the case of Hira Singh of Charar in Lahore District (accused No. 28) the Lieutenant-Governor has commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life. The sentence of forfeiture of property passed by the Tribunal has been maintained. The petitions of the other five convicts has been rejected.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a happy and encouraging sign of the times that the industrial ideal is spreading fast in the country through the agency of the Industrial Conference and other Institutions and the attention of the Government and the people is being forcibly drawn to the industrial and economic problems of India, especially since the commencement of the present titanic struggle. That there is ample room for the expansion of numerous industries is a fact admitted on all hands and does not require any further discussion or confirmation. The Directors of Industries of different Provinces are already busy in investigating the possibilities of the development of existing arts and crafts and the introduction of new industries within their own jurisdiction. To supplement the efforts of these officers, it was considered desirable by many public bodies like the Indian Industrial Conference and students of Indian Economics that a comprehensive industrial survey should be undertaken by the State. And it is very gratifying to find that this question has at last been taken up by the Government of India at the instance of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. The Industrial Commission recently appointed by them bids fair to collect important and valuable data which are bound to be useful to the whole nation in the long run in the practical solution of many if not all, of its economic questions, though in the opinion of some critics, the scope of the Commission is somewhat restricted.
While collecting information regarding possibilities of new industries, it is equally essential that minute and searching enquiries be made into the causes of the failure of so many concerns, large and small, that have come to grief in the various parts of India during the last four or five years after the first flush of the Swadeshi Movement had subsided. Owing to the vastness of the country the Government Officials should endeavour to enlist the sympathies and active co-operation of merchants and others, who are already in close touch with the export and import trade of the country. The evidence of the distributing and manufacturing agencies would prove more valuable than the evidence given or information collected or contributed by the literary classes.
The names of Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. Hopkinson and Sir Thomas Holland on the Government side and Sir Dorabjee J. Tata and the Hon.. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on the people's side are a sufficient guarantee that the commission will do its work conscientiously and in a thorough-going fashion and will leave no room for the people to complain. With regard to the personnel of the Commission, however, it will strike even a casual observer that important institutions like the Indian Industrial Conference working under the supervision of the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, C.I.E., its capable and well informed General Secretary who has been the heart and soul of this movement, remain yet unrepresented. It has been frankly admitted on all hands and even by the critics of the Conference organization that it has during the last 11 years of its existence done an amount of spade work of an educational nature which no one can afford to ignore. The need of exhaustive industrial surveys by Provincial Governments and Indian States was urged by the Conference so far back as in 1906 and a Memorial to the Government of India was submitted in 1907. The testimony of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy who is already on this commission, is quite convincing, and may be given in his own words—
"I yield to no one in my appreciation of the service which the Indian Industrial Conference has rendered to the country, and is still rendering, in creating, encouraging and promoting industrial and commercial aspirations in the public mind, and in representing to Government the necessity for adopting measures to promote the economic well-being of the country. Some of the ideas put forward by this conference have stimulated interest in industrial matters and it has been one of the principal agencies in bringing out the change of sentiment which is visible everywhere in respect of the relative importance in the minds of our young men of a clerical post in a Government office and a commercial career. This is a valuable record of good work accomplished in a comparatively short time."
It, therefore, behoves the Government to appoint the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the General Secretary of the Conference and his assistant on the Commission, as owing to their intimate acquaintence with the actual state of the Indian industries, the probable openings for their expansion and with the current economic questions in general, they are in a position to render valuable help to the Commission.
There are also several well informed gentlemen in each Province worthy to be appointed on the Commission whose cooperation deserves to be sought.
I hope the few suggestions made by me will be duly considered by the authorities and effect given to them as early as possible before the Commission actually begins its work.—Yours, etc.,

SANT.

Amraoti, 26th April, 1916.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 6.

Contributions received by Lady Robertson in the Central Provinces and Berar for war relief, primarily for comforts for troops at the front and at Mesopotamia, amount up to the end of April to Rs. 60,204, of which Rs. 40,400, including Rs. 1,500 remitted to the Alliance Bank of Simla for the Red Cross depot at Basrah, have been expended. Lady Robertson has received several letters from officers commanding various regiments and units thanking her warmly for the gifts.

OVER-CROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for the following:—
Some time ago while I was travelling on the B. B. & C. I. Railway with some friends and ladies by a local train, a number of passengers rushed into my compartment at Bandra. In spite of the fact that the number of passengers in the compartment exceeded the stipulated limit exhibited thereon and that we were sitting with some pressure, I took no objection to let as many persons sit as possible although I could have done so. But when I saw the number still increasing and the passengers standing in the passage in a way which was very likely to cause a collision of males with females,—a thing which cannot be tolerated even for a moment,—I objected and requested the guard to remove the standing passengers. As usual the guard took no notice. The train started and I was obliged to pull the alarm chain. The train stopped, the guard came and threatened me. I informed the guard that the annoyance was intolerable and that unless he removed the standing passengers I should have to pull the chain again. Then he called the Police, who also, as usual, began to threaten me and asked me to get out of the compartment but I declined, sat fearless and insisted upon the removal of the standing passengers. Then came the Station Master. He was wise enough to tell the guard to remove the standing passengers. Alas! the Guard had to do this. I had again to pull the chain twice on the same train for the same reasons. Latterly, an Inspector came up. I explained to him the position and he was sensible enough to see that we were not put to any further annoyance. He asked for my name and address which I readily gave.
I was wondering whether the Company wanted to take any steps against me. I, therefore, delayed giving publicity to this incident.
Last week I received a letter from the Traffic Superintendent, and, as desired therein. I saw and explained to him the whole matter. Happily, he was a reasonable officer and was glad to hear all my grievances. He frankly expressed that he himself was not willing to see that the trains should run so overcrowded, and declined, in reply to my enquiry, to proceed against me and desired to punish the guard.—Yours etc.

JHAVERI LAL.

Bombay, April 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of what has been said by your correspondents, Rustim and others, regarding the sinister influence of the railway companies over the Railway Board, there is good reason to suspect that the result of the special census (of the actual number of persons on each train in some of the overcrowded routes) which the Railway Board has called for will only be to whitewash its own lapses.
It should be noted that even before all the information is collected, the Board has already expressed its opinion on the strength of the figures so far in their possession that the over-crowding is only "occasional." This premature opinion also strengthens our suspicion that the enquiry is going to be one-sided.
There are also other objections to be urged against the census. Firstly, owing to the war and consequent slack trade, there is a perceptible decrease in the number of passengers; secondly, the steady and persistent agitation in "The Chronicle" must have forced the railway companies to provide more accommodation; thirdly the fact that a special census is to be taken must have been known to the companies and must have put them on their guard.
Thus, the enquiry which the Board is holding stands condemned from every point of view. The Indian public must ask for and insist upon a special committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the whole question of over-crowding. The enquiry must not be confined to the present time but must cover at least that period during which the Railway Board has been in existence. The Committee must take care to check the figures supplied by the railway companies with the original records of the number of passenger trains run each day, the maximum accommodation for third class passengers and the maximum number of third class passengers carried in it, with special reference to the booking at each station. Only a *searching and independent* enquiry like this will show the truth that during all these years the overcrowding has been *general and persistent*, but not occasional as stated by the Railway Board from time to time.
Will the non-official Indian members of the Supreme Council take a note of this and give up their attempts to get any solid reform for third class passengers from the Railway Board.—Yours, etc.,

SUSPICIOUS,

VILLAGERS REWARDED.

FOR SUCCESSFULLY REPELLING DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A Press communiqué states that on the night of 17th and 18th December, 1915, a gang of nine dacoits armed with revolvers, daggers, and spears, broke into the house of one Fazl Dad of Kad village in Fatehganj Tehsil of Attock District. Fazl Dad and his neighbours raised an alarm and the villagers at once turned out. They threw stones on the dacoits, who fled from the village but were pursued and two of them were captured and four have since been arrested. A number of villagers received injuries and the most prominent among them have been given cash rewards. In recognition of the courageous conduct of the villagers as a whole, the Government of India on the recommendation of the Punjab Government have been pleased to remit the revenue demand of the village for current rabi and next kharif amounting to Rs. 400.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Resolution of perhaps the greatest immediate importance passed at the recent Sind Provincial Conference was the one which urged the repeal of the Commissioner-in-Sind's Act (V of 1868). Under this Act all the powers conferred by any Act of the Local or Imperial Legislative Council on the Governor-in-Council of the Bombay Presidency as the local government of Sind, could be delegated to the Commissioner-in-Sind. As a matter of fact a very large number of powers have been thus delegated to him, so that Sind, practically, constitutes a separate local government, its decisions in most matters being final. Thus, while it is open to aggrieved persons or bodies in other divisions of the Presidency to appeal to the Governor-in-Council, in Sind, the Commissioner is, in effect, the final court of appeal. The people of our province are, therefore deprived of whatever benefits flow from the Council form of government. We live under one man's rule—a despotic and irresponsible rule. In lacking the benefits of both an Executive and a Legislative Council our position is like that of only one other province of India, namely the North-West Frontier Province, and as a natural consequence of this, the administration of affairs in our province is as irresponsible, autocratic and military in severity as in that least developed part of India. Hence we find in Sind the greatest amount of indifference to public opinion, however strongly it may express itself and the largest amount of autocratic action in all departments of administration, chiefly in Local Self-Government, Police and Revenue matters. It is true that Sind government has with the rare generosity of a *Hatim Tai* given our "poor undeveloped ill-deserving" province the magnificent representation of as many as three Indians in the Bombay Legislative Council out of its total membership of 42, if we exclude the members of the Executive Council. But the voices of our representatives are ineffective; for, while they are being raised in pathetic appeals in the Secretariat at Bombay, the *final* judgments in most Sind matters are being written in the Government House at Karachi. We might as well appeal to King George to grant us more liberties when the British Parliament has decided to thwart Indian progress.

It has been said that because Sind is situated at a very great distance from the seat of the Bombay Government, it requires a special officer with, in effect, all the powers of a governor-in-council. This argument might have had some force 50 years ago when the Commissioner-in-Sind Act was passed. But to-day the conditions are altogether different. Sind is now less than two days' journey from Bombay and by sea only 36 hours' voyage. It is thus nearer to it than the southernmost parts of the Presidency where the communications are yet in a very undeveloped condition. Yet the benefits of a liberal and broad-minded administration of a Governor recruited from the nobility of England with an Executive Council in which one of our own Indians sits are enjoyed in full by the remotest parts of the Presidency proper, but are almost wholly denied to Sind—the Cinderella of the Bombay Presidency. It has further been said that our province was in so undeveloped a condition when the Commissioner-in-Sind's Act was passed that it required special treatment and had to be placed in the hands of a separate officer with the powers of a local-government. It would be the severest condemnation of its own administration if Government contends that even after 70 years of British Rule in Sind, where the God of Efficiency is worshipped with greater devotion, than in any other part of the Presidency, the conditions in Sind are still so undeveloped that it needs a further course of development to deserve to be a partner with such "highly civilized" portions of God's creation as Dharwar, Belgaum and Karwar. The days are long past when Sind was the abode of semi-civilized lawless criminal tribes which over-ran the land and rendered peace and security things unknown, when the Railway was still a wonder of the New World, when Irrigation had not networked the surface of the land with arteries carrying nourishment, when education was a blessing little possessed and less appreciated and when the happenings of the outer world were a sealed book to the millions who inhabit Sind. It would be an insult to the vaunted civilizing tendencies of British Rule if things were not admitted to be measurably better after 70 years of that rule. The face of the country has changed surprisingly since 1843 and our province, considering the fact of its later acquisition by the British, is not so much behind other divisions of the Presidency as persons with vested interests try to make out. There is no longer any truth in the plea that Sind is Sind and it, therefore, needs to be administered separately. The movement to make Government mend matters is now afoot and the people of Sind are determined to get them mended as soon as possible.

PRAHLAD.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourth annual gathering of the above Association was held on Friday when Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo occupied the chair. At the outset Mr. P. G. Pange gave a short lecture on "Health and how to Preserve it," explaining the subject with magic lantern slides. The Secretary, Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey, then read the report for the year 1915, which was adopted with certain alterations. Then the voting for the 24 members of the Managing Committee for the new year took place. Mr. Ratilal Bhagwandas and Mulraj Goculdas Nensey were appointed Secretaries to count the votes. Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey, the Joint Honorary Secretary, then made a few remarks as to the utility of such institutions and how this one had been an incentive to 11 other similar institutions. A vote of thanks to the retiring Committee and office-bearers was then passed. Mr. C. C. Sukal, the Bhavnagar State Magician, then gave an exhibition of tricks to the great delight and pleasure of the audience. The meeting dispersed at a late hour after taking pan and attar.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me to voice the most serious grievance of the people of the province of Kathiawar through your valuable columns.

Recently I went to Bombay from Jamnagar with some members of my family including females and children to take part in a wedding of a near relative of mine. Naturally I had about half-a-dozen trunks of luggage with me which contained costly wearing apparel of our females and children. There was not a single brand new article amongst them but as we had to take part in a marriage ceremony we had with us several suits of holiday dresses. The luggage as usual was examined by the peons of the Customs Department. They could not distinguish between brand new clothes and used holiday dresses. I was therefore obliged to carry all such clothes before a young European Officer and thanks to his right use of discretion, I escaped without being mulcted. But the result was that in turning over all the contents of the various trunks, one by one, my people dropped certain articles of childrens' clothing worth Rs. 50 as it was at the early hour of 5 a.m., in the dark when we passed Viramgam.

Many ignorant and illiterate passengers and especially young females travelling alone, are put to a lot of hardship by this examination at Viramgam.

People generally believe that all wearing apparel and ornaments, although they are for the personal use of individuals and are not articles for sale, are dutiable if they are allowed to remain in their receptacles and the Customs' peons, I can safely assert, do act on that principle and take charge of all such articles appearing new, if they are found along with the personal luggage of people and produce the same before their superior officer who decides as to whether all or any of such articles, are taxable or not.

I shall certainly feel obliged if any of your readers, will enlighten me and the travelling public as to how far and under what circumstances personal luggage is dutiable.

The illiterate and ignorant travelling public gets confounded at the sight and procedure of the underlings of the Department who blockade each arriving train from Kathiawar and often to escape the trouble and harrassment thus entailed, offer tips to them and the consequence is an encouragement to dishonesty and smuggling. Almost all passengers are obliged by the fear caused to them by this impost to keep on their persons, good clothes and ornaments and it is easy to understand that for fear of losing and soiling them, they cannot afford to put on such articles throughout their journey. They are therefore in a hurry to put on their persons such articles after leaving Wadhwam, and you will find in almost all carriages in a train people taking out their best clothes and jewellery from their receptacles and decorating themselves, their females and children after the trains have left Wadhwan. It is a funny sight to see widows wearing bangles and other arm-rings on their wrists for the time being,—I say widows of high caste Hindus who are generally prohibited by their custom to put on such things.

I have travelled by two trains via Viramgam, one leaving Jamnagar at 7.45 a.m. which is called the Mail and the other at 3.15 p.m. called the Passenger. The first crosses Viramgam at 6-30 or 7 p.m. that is during day time in summer and monsoon but in winter when the darkness of the evening has fairly set in but the other that is the Passenger at about 5 a.m. early in the morning. Now sir, imagine the difficulty and trouble caused to women and children who have perforce to be awakened before 5 a.m. to be dressed and ornamented before the train reaches the Viramgam Station.

It so happnes very often that in the hurry and confusion caused by such a process in the early hours of the morning and in winter when it is early dark in the evening also, that people drop and lose many of their valuable articles and all such mishaps cause a lot of heart-rending trouble to the dumb people who are very much troubled and annoyed by the continuance of this impost. At times a solitary male or female travelling with one or more children, has to leave the children weeping and crying to their lot and to mind the luggage that is being examined by Customs' Peons. It is a piteous sight to behold. Will not our benign British Rulers be also moved to pity if some of them actually observed the miserable plight of such innocent victims of their Customs policy.—Yours, etc.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA.

Ahmedabad, April 25.

THE PARTITION OF MALABAR.

According to the Calicut correspondent of the "Madras Times" it is understood that the Madras Government have now under consideration a scheme for an administrative partition of Malabar. As a matter of fact, Malabar is already divided very definitely into North Malabar and South Malabar; and it is not a little anomalous that although the whole of Malabar is under a single Collector, there are nevertheless two District Judges, two District Superintendents of Police, two Registrars, and two Sub-Collectors. The work is undoubtedly very great for a single Collector, who can scarcely be expected to get through all the administration work, and at the same time keep himself in personal touch with his large district, and a partition, if it were brought about, would surely be reasonable. Our correspondent tells us that it is proposed to place the North and South Malabar districts under two separate Collectors with headquarters at Calicut and Cannanore, and that the North Malabar division will be extended as far as the Kaserkode taluk of the South Canara District, to which will be added the Coorg District. The Laccadive Islands will be under the administration of the Collector of North Malabar, while the Wynaad district will remain within the jurisdiction of the Collector of South Malabar.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the above matter, which appeared in your yesterday's issue, is from beginning to end a long woeful story of helplessness and inability. There is not a single site which the Committee could find amidst all its ramblings in the whole big city which it could recommend! What an accursed place Bombay must have become now! Oh! I forget; the Committee *has* very judiciously recommended the to-be-reclaimed Back Bay site! I may as well add one more reclamation somewhere near Apollo Bunder a century hence! One does not quite know what is in the womb of Time! After all the deliberations and exertions of the Committee, the net result is that the people dwelling in the congested areas are doomed to their fate. There is no salvation to them. I think, if the members were sent, before they were placed in the Committee, to live for a month in some of these tenements, they would not have handed in their report so very boldly. If these members cannot realize the sufferings of the poor working classes, who are escheated in Bombay of even their birth-right to Mother Nature's free gifts by the big-sweaters, if the members tell us that nothing good can be done to them just because the money needed is either expended or to be spent on fanciful projects of street widenings and such other matters, if they cannot raise their finger and stop such extravagances, I believe the time has now come when we must take stock of things and place the Municipal organisation on a sounder basis.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha speaks sadly of the "red-tape talent." Can he not find one "of the kind which a citizen with progressive ideas of a sober character compatible with our finances would like to witness"? If the Hon. Mr. Wacha, who is so well known for his persistent efforts and indefatigable energy, were to carry on his search, why, I fail to understand, it should not be crowned with success.

There is a very great truth in his remark further on that an open-space committee, consisting of two men from each ward, should be appointed. I would only like to add with all reverence to the Hon. Mr. Wacha that these two members should not be "Bijlikapunkhawalas" but the residents of the very suffocating areas. They are tortured and they alone have a right to be there and they alone will be able to find out a little breaking space of not large magnificent parks.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. A.

Girgaum, 5th May, 1916.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been announced in the daily papers and seems so far to be a settled fact that his Lordship the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. H. Wadia, Bar-at-Law as Commissioner and Taxing Master vice Mr. K. F. Mody retiring, and one serving as a bill clerk in the firm of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, as an Assistant Taxing Master vice the said Mr. Wadia. These posts are of vital importance to the attorneys and barristers in as much as it is these officers who sit in judgment on attorneys' work and put price on the same.

The public have, I think, very little to complain about the first appointment, Mr. Wadia has already acted both as Taxing Master and Commissioner for taking accounts and has given entire satisfaction to the attorneys and barristers who appeared before him. His power of grasping facts and law and appreciating the work of attorneys and his despatch of work have greatly impressed the solicitors and barristers who have had occasion to appear before him.

The legal profession are taken by surprise however, by the second appointment. The gentleman is a bill clerk serving in the firm of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., like so many other bill clerks serving in other solicitors' firms. He is neither a solicitor nor a barrister nor a pleader. The post of the Assistant Taxing Master carries a monthly salary of Rs. 750 and according to the past tradition of the post only attorneys and barristers were given the post. Persons like the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Kemp the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Wilkin solicitor, Mr. Kanga, counsel, of vast practice once served in this post and the people rightly expected some such person to be given that post. As Taxing Master the officer holding the post, has to tax the bills of attorneys and the attorneys and barristers appear before him. In taxing the bills he has to go through all the papers and proceedings in the courts, grasp intricate points of facts and law and consider and value the attorneys' trouble in the cases. None but an attorney or a barrister can appreciate the attorneys trouble and can have the other qualifications which are essentially necessary for the post. No doubt the late taxing master Mr. K. F. Mody was a mere LL.B., but he was a man of varied experience and as such understood law and was a man of exceptional abilities and so did full justice to the post. I trust the attorneys and barristers will take up the question in right earnest.—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB

The annual sports of the Bombay Swimming Club will be held at the Back Bay baths on Saturday the 13th May, commencing at 3 p.m. The following events will be contested:—

Two Lengths Handicap (Members), Ladies two Lengths Handicap, Obstacle Race (Open), Egg and Spoon Race for Ladies, three Lengths (Open), Girls Handicap Race one Length (14 Years and under), Life Saving Competition, Boys Handicap Race one Length (14 Years and under), Underwater Swimming (Open), Beginners Handicap, (Members one Length), Diving Competition, Pillow Fight and Egg and Spoon Race (Open).

The charge for entrees to sports will be As. 4 per event.

THE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me, through your valued columns, to draw attention of the University to the painful result of the 1st LL.B. Examination? 192 out 255 students have failed. Is this creditable to the University? If the University would allow such a result to go unsupplemented, it would mean that the University itself is of opinion that its two years' training is defective.

Will the University kindly enquire into the result so as to determine the cause of such a result? If the students have done equally bad in all the papers, it can be said that the whole lot of candidates that failed was incapable of passing. But if the marks before the University show a disappointing result in any one of the papers only, one will have to hesitate before putting the blame on the students. In the latter case the University will be doing its sacred duty in lessening the unusual hardship of the students by issuing a supplementary result. The stiffness of a single paper, or the severity of a single examiner if the result be due to that, should not be allowed to make the students waste their energies over subjects in which they have satisfied the examiners.—Yours, etc.

MEDIATOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Friend of the Law Students," whose letter appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle," deserves support in his appeal to the powers that be. Never before has the result of the 1st LL.B. Examination been so bad as this year. Surely, it would be *lese*-university to attribute the fault to the examiners. It is likely that the students may not have shown such a high degree of legal acumen and consummate knowledge in discussing decided cases, as is expected from them to satisfy the learned examiners. Will it not be some little encouragement for making a fresh attempt, to remind my unfortunate fellow-students of what the Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes said in his address to law students sometimes ago? "I think," he said, "it is wonderful how you are able to answer, as a great many of you do, the extremely posing questions I see from time to time in your examination papers. I only wish to say that whatever I might have done at your age I am perfectly certain I could not pass your examinations now."

Signs are not wanting to show that our educationists are inclined to think that the more difficult the examinations are made the better will the ends of high education be served. Time will show how far this view is correct. The extremely low percentage of passes means one of the two things: either the students do not know how to study the law or the University performs its functions exclusively as an examining rather than a teaching institution.—Yours, etc.

M. I. BAIG,

FOOTPATHS IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring the enquiry made by "A Passer-by" in your issue of the 5th instant, with regard to the use of the footpaths, I very well recollect that some ten years back a passer-by near the old level-crossing at Chowpati was prosecuted by a police officer before Mr. Pheroz Dastoor, the then Magistrate, at the Bombay Police Court, for not obeying his orders to make use of the footpaths. After hearing the prosecution story the learned Magistrate discharged the accused, commenting that the accused could not be compelled to make use of the said footpaths as they were not well paved.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. T.

Hill Road, Bandra, 6th May, 1916.

P. S.—As regards the Police Commissioner's reply to same in Saturday's issue, would it not have been better that the Commissioner should have given his statistics and law in this paper that the public in general might know the same for its benefit?

K. A. T.

6th May, 1916.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The matter being of public interest will the Police Commissioner kindly lay before the public through your valued paper the law and statistics which he wishes to explain to me individually and thus lay the daily passers by under an obligation,—Yours, etc.

A DAILY PASSER-BY.

Bombay, May 6.

DEATH OF MR. JAMSETJI CURSETJI.

We regret to announce the death from an attack of paralysis, of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, which took place at midnight on Saturday in Bombay, at the age of fifty-six.

The deceased gentleman was a grandson of the first Indian baronet, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy.

He was a trustee of the Parsi Punchayat Funds, a Justice of the Peace, and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. He was one of the oldest members of the Bombay Presidency Association and for nine years he sat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The deceased was of a quiet disposition and was much liked by everybody who knew him.

The funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended.

Agricultural stock are reported to be dying of starvation in parts of the Thar and Parkar district of Sind.

GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed very gratifying that the people of Gujarat are awakening more and more to their sense of duty to their part of the land of their birth, and are rousing themselves up from the deep sleep they had long been enjoying. Any multiplication of their activities is, therefore, always a welcome news. In this sense I welcome warmly the decision of the Gokhale Sabha of Ahmedabad to call together an educational conference for the discussion of educational questions.

But, I fear, those concerned are repeating the mistake people in other spheres of such activities are trying to remedy. I mean they are beginning at the other end. Conferences for the annual interchange or exposition of views are good in themselves, and in the beginning, when spectacular and oratorical efforts are needed for the first awakening of a people as a means of creating public opinion is fairly existent the business of the leaders is to see that it takes practical shape. This is done not by conferences but by associations or societies or leagues or whatever you choose to call these. When people are loudly proclaiming the necessity of sustained activities in all spheres, to bring into existence another conference and repeat the mistakes committed by sister conferences, it amounts to an obstinate refusal to profit by the experience of others.

What I wish to suggest, through your columns, to the organisers of the movement, is that they would be doing an immense good to Gujarat by bringing into existence an educational league, instead of a conference; a league having a more permanent character than conferences really have. Annual conferences may then be adjuncts to the activities of this body from year to year. If this is not done, the proposed conference will share the fate of other such movements and will cease to excite interest or enthusiasm after two or three sessions. It is all the more necessary in this case to proceed on the lines suggested herein, because I believe the conference is not intended to be a mere agitating body, an uncompromising critic of the Government. If I rightly understand the problem of Indian education, one of the most pressing questions is the adjustment of the mutual responsibilities of the people and the State. The people have their share of the work to do and the resolutions passed will be useless unless they can take practical shape at the hands of a body on whom they are binding.

There is one point on which the organisers of the movement are to be congratulated. It is their decision to conduct the proceedings of the meeting in Gujarati. This is a very wise step. I hope, however, that the co-operation of well-meaning non-Gujarati speaking people will also be sought and obtained. The co-operation of Mr. Frazer, of the Training College will, I think, be a very valuable help.—Yours, etc.,

VEERBAL H. MEHTA.

Shanti Sadan,
Baroda, May 4.

STUDENTS OF ARCHITECTURE AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the recent elementary examination in architecture out of 35 candidates that appeared only 18 passed. Of these 35 28 were regular students of whom only 12 passed giving a percentage of 43. The other six that passed were from among the seven private students.

This clearly shows that most of the regular students were block-heads or a deficiency in the knowledge imparted to the students in the lecture rooms. But from what follows one will easily find out where the fault lies.

The examination papers in perspective and solid geometry were out of the way.

At the end of the first term and only then we were given to understand that the class work and homework marks will be counted for the promotion of students. This was rather a great disadvantage to us.

Every day we have lectures from 7-40 a.m. to 9-40 a.m. but the professors instead of lecturing for the full appointed two hours always turned up late, sometimes even by an hour and lecture on an average for only about an hour and 20 minutes.

Modelling was taught to us in about six lectures which means nothing and which ought to have been taught to us during the course of the year instead of which they devoted six lectures and that too just before the examination as if we were more or less acquainted with the subject.

In perspective we were only taught the elementary side of it and that during the first term. In the second term we were taught to put in perspective the simple outlines of buildings with their eaves at a given angle, a given distance, and height of observer. But in the examination a question quite out of the way was set and which, as the professor himself remarked, only two did attempt.

In solid geometry the sections, plans and true sections of solids were taught to us but in the examination two questions were set in development and penetration. For the subject of shades and shadows they devoted about eight lectures and freehand drawing only a lecture before the examination.

To boot, we were handicapped for want of a proper time table and prospectus.

The results and the abovementioned facts clearly point out that the teaching staff is to be blamed inasmuch as the professors go hurriedly through the subjects since they lectured only for two-thirds of the appointed time and the students could neither follow nor ask any questions.—Yours, etc.,

A GRIEVED STUDENT.

May 7.

Official and Personal.

Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Industrial Commission, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from London by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Kashmir.

The Madras Government has appointed the Hon. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer to be Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

Sir Aurel Stein on his arrival in England will be placed on four months' deputation to deal with his previous Central Asian collections. As regards his more recent collection, the larger specimens are at Lahore while the smaller and more valuable ones are at Srinagar, where Mr. Andrews has them in safe keeping.

The services of Mr. H. M. Lefroy, who is at present on special duty with the Imperial Agricultural Department, and of Mr. C. F. Beeson, Forest Zoologist, Dehra Dun, have been placed at the disposal of the Army Department for employment in Mesopotamia to imaugurate a system for the destruction of flies.

The death has occured at Jaipur of Dewan Jainath Atal, for many years Revenue Minister of the State.

NEWMARKET RACING.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The result of the One Thousand Guineas:—

Canyon	(1)
Fifinella	(2)
Salamandra	(3)

Ten ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, three lengths second and third.

Betting:—Nine to two against Canyon; eleven to ten against Fifinella; ten to one against Salamandra.

FINING OF SERVANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of your readiness to take up the cause of the weak and the oppressed I venture to bring to your notice the existence of the tyrannical system of fining sepoys which is in vogue in banks, firms and offices. What a great deal of hardship this system entails on poor men may easily be imagined. Is it to be wondered at that being thus deprived of their hard earned money, these oppressed people get into debt and are perpetually under the clutches of money-lenders or go about borrowing or begging paltry sums of money from their fellow-servants and clerks? Men drawing from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem with extra house allowance on which a moderate Indian family can maintain itself, plus a snug little fortune in the shape of annual bonus and whose medical expenses incurred through illness are paid by the directors cannot adequately gauge the acuteness of the sufferings occasioned to a poor man earning the magnificent (!) ten rupee note by loss through fine of a sum however paltry. Last week, in one of the local banks, the sub-agent who, fortunately for the employees, happens to have a large dose of the milk of mercy in his blood was highly incensed on learning that a peon earning about Rs. 10 was mulcted in fines to the tune of rupees three! This sweating, the officer justly caracterised "robbery" and the fine voucher was torn to shreds. On the flimsiest pretext in a mood of resentment or impatience the poor men are mulcted and the system causes acute bitterness. The worthy officers seem to forget that these poor people are after all human beings subject like themselves to natural weaknesses and shortcomings. The pernicious system stands self-condemned on a moment's reflection. There have been humane heads of departments who have never debased themselves by tyranising over the servant class in this wise and they have their reward in the loving and zealous service in which their kindness is repaid. It is more than time that this pernicious and indefensible system was abandoned for good, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the humane bank officer aforesaid will set the ball rolling.—Yours, etc.

P. F. D.

Bombay, 3rd May.

WAR LOANS FOR INDIANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you grant the War League the benefit of a small portion of your valuable space to inform the public of India that in addition to the War Loans of our Allies: France, Italy and Russia, British five per cent Exchequer Bonds are now available to all? They can be obtained in amounts of £5, £20, £50, £100 and multiples of £100. Repayment of these British Exchequer Bonds is guaranteed in full on the 1st December 1920. Interest at the rate of five per cent per annum is payable in London half-yearly.

Until such time as the public of India are able to find in India a similarly attractive and imperially valuable investment, the Karachi Division of the War League will be glad to arrange to purchase, *free of all* cost, British five per cent Exchequer Bonds for investors in India. In the case of Indians and others domiciled in India, the Bonds will be *free of British income-tax*, so the return to the investor will be very handsome indeed.

A remittance in full at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign should accompany all instructions to purchase Exchequer Bonds. The War League will if desired, collect and remit interest to investors who have no accounts with bankers.—Yours, etc.

M. DE P. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary of the War League,
Karachi Division.

Karachi, May 5.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 8, 1916.

PEDESTRIANS AND FOOTPATHS.

The persistency with which the average pedestrian in this country sticks to the middle of the road is a perennial source of wonderment to those who have not taken the trouble to study the reasons which have produced this practice as an almost ineradicable instinct. In these days of fast motor-driven traffic the habit is one that is undoubtedly the cause of a large number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, and in large towns, at any rate, it is desirable that something should be done to impress upon the pedestrian, educated or illiterate, for education does not seem to make much difference, that the centre of a thoroughfare is not nowadays in large cities the safest place for him to walk, as it was in the case of his ancestor, who first began the practice in order to avoid snakes and other wild creatures, and also because there were few to dispute with him its possession. But the question is what is to be done? We should say that the first step to be taken is to see that every important thoroughfare, at least, is provided with decently paved and commodious footpaths. A correspondent, whose letter we published on Friday, enquired whether a policeman could compel him to use the narrow piece of higher road running along the burning and burial grounds in Queen's Road and styled by courtesy a footpath. We should say that the answer is obviously "no,"—both in commonsense and law. Another correspondent quotes an abortive effort some years ago to prosecute a pedestrian under similar circumstances, when the magistrate dismissed the charge on the ground that nobody could be compelled to use a footpath that was not properly paved for the purpose. But the footpath to which the former correspondent refers is not only not properly paved, it is not even a continuous footpath. No one could walk along it without being forced to take to the road every few yards on account of the trees that at intervals take up the whole width of the path, to say nothing of brick ventilating shafts and other obstructions. Nor is it only on this side of this most important thoroughfare that it is more of an impertinence than anything else to ask the pedestrian to use what is called a footpath; on the other side of the road the path is even narrower and the obstructions provided by Nature, the Corporation and the Railway Company, even more numerous. To force the public to use these paths is to court an increase of accidents. The danger is bad enough when you have numbers of people persistently walking in the centre or on the side of the road, but if you insist on the use of a footpath so lavishly supplied with physical interruptions, that merely results in people continually hopping off the footpath on to the road; and every motorist knows that more accidents result, or are with difficulty avoided, through people suddenly stepping off the sidewalk on to the road than from any other cause.

Mr. F. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, with commendable zeal, promptly responded to our correspondent's query by inviting him to visit the Head Police Office and there receive instruction in statistics,—of accidents presumably,—and the law. Our correspondent, however, suggests that the Police Commissioner should communicate these statistics and his views on the law to the public generally, and we think he is right. It would be better to publish such information as is available for the instruction of an ignorant public than to wait for individuals to go to the Police Office for it. We are not aware that there is any law under which pedestrians can be compelled to use the footpaths in Queen's Road, though we are open to correction. We hope for the sake of the public safety there is not and that the magisterial decision which is quoted by one of our correspondents holds good. The common law of England is that the road belongs first to the pedestrian and that the users of vehicles must make way for him. That perhaps requires a certain modification. In Calcutta a few years ago a law was passed making it a punishable offence for a pedestrian not to obey the order of a police officer to walk on the footpath or on the side of the road, and the Bombay City Police Act seems to give the Commissioner of Police power to impose regulations of this character in this city. But whether this has been specifically done or not we are not aware, and we believe the majority of the public are ignorant on the subject. It would therefore, not be at all amiss, were the Commissioner of Police to comply with our correspondent's request. We believe that regulations of this sort would be highly beneficial and tend to minimise the danger to life and limb at present existing. The pedestrian in Bombay does require to be protected against himself. But he must be treated with a certain amount of commonsense and before he is ordered to walk on a footpath you have got to make a footpath for him to walk on. It is foolish to create fresh dangers for him by insisting upon his patronising a footpath the physical obstructions of which turn him on to the road every few yards. We must reverse the order of "Alice through the Looking Glass." We must have footpaths first and orders to walk on them afterwards. We hope Mr. Vincent will see the logic of this and use his influence to persuade the Corporation to provide footpaths in thoroughfares where the traffic is heavy. In broad roads it may be feasible to order the pedestrian to stick to the side of the road, if there is no footpath for him to walk on. But that involves a corresponding regulation, forbidding vehicles to trespass on the space reserved for pedestrians. Otherwise there is no avoidance of danger in such a regulation and the pedestrian might be as safe in the middle of the road as on the side. We admit that the pedestrian is very stupid and requires to be protected as much against his own folly and carelessness as from the rash and negligent, or even the cautious, driver. But we must at least have a little commonsense in our methods of protection.

TRADE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

When the economic history of the war comes to be authentically written, the authority who writes it will have to devote a chapter to the immense benefits derived by important neutral Powers like the United States and Japan. The historian will have to rely on contemporary State records for a variety of facts, among which the benefits derived from the trade will be one. He will have not only to refer to the beneficial advantages derived by each of these great neutral Powers from foreign trade but also to those obtained by the expansion of old and the creation and development of new indigenous industries. The chapter will not only be historical but instructive for the future. Japan, it may be taken for granted, will be one of such countries, though it is more than doubtful if the historian would have anything of importance to notice in this respect about India which is a dependency only of one of the great Allies fighting against the Teuton.

But, meanwhile, a few references may be made to the immense gain in foreign trade which that go-a-head country derived last year. A well-informed correspondent of the "Economist," writing from Kobe, under date 24th January last, observes that the export trade last year amounted to fully 70.8 millions sterling which is unsurpassed in the economic annals of Japan. The true excess of exports over imports is estimated at £117 million, which for a country that a few years ago was indebted to the world of trade for fully £16 million is a remarkable advance. This lucky windfall of £17 million to the credit of Japan, as the balance of trade in 1915, is accounted for, by (1) the entire cessation of commodities generally imported from Germany and Austria; (2) to the diminished imports of machinery and piecegoods from England, owing to the factories of the makers and manufacturers having been commandeered by the Imperial Government for war purposes and, (3) the falling off in steel, iron and so forth from other belligerent countries. On the other hand the imports of woollen goods was immense. Again, there was a large falling-off in articles of food and drink to the extent of four millions, half of which was owing to diminished imports of rice, Japan having had a bountiful harvest in 1914 and 1915.

On the other hand the increase in the exports of manufactured articles amounted to £7.5 million over those of 1915. Owing to the fact of the abundant rice and other crops there was a large export of grain in general equal to £2.8 million. Again, a variety of commodities, hitherto negligible and not regarded as staple, such as boots and shoes, woollen cloth and serges, steel, iron, brass goods, rubber tyres, toys, glassware and glass manufactures, were exported. And it would astonish makers of spinning and weaving machinery that even there was reached a fair export on this class of goods! When is India going to make her first ring frame for purposes of export? Perhaps the Tatas may answer the question. But the most extraordinary fact to be noted is the carrying or transport trade brought to a high pitch by Japan in the year under review. No wonder the shares of the shipping companies are quoted on the Japanese bourse at inflated premiums. If some of the leading shipowning companies in Great Britain have earned profits more than their capital and reserve and have besides divided from 150 to 270 per cent. among the lucky shareholders, it is intelligible enough why Japan's shipping shares have had such a boom for some time past. The average tonnage built in Japan during the five years ending 1915 was 48,221. The orders now on hand amount to 290,000. Only on Thursday last, while reviewing India's foreign trade we urged the extreme desirability of our enterprising capitalists of Bombay embarking on the shipbuilding industry on a moderate scale as a beginning. It is to be hoped the suggestion will be taken up in earnest, convinced as we are that that industry, if taken in hand and managed by first-class firms of financial repute, would in a few years reach the most colossal proportions, adding materially to the wealth of the country. The vessels would prove so many priceless "argosies."

Notes of the Day

The German Reply,—and Zeppelins.

In the absence of a detailed *resumé* of the German reply to the American Note it is impossible to judge whether the new orders issued to submarines can be regarded as a satisfactory concession or not. We are merely told that the submarine commanders in future will not sink merchantmen without warning, but that may not, and probably does not, carry us any further than we were when Mr. Wilson addressed his first great Note to the Wilhelmstrasse, and pointed out with great force and irresistible argument,—which he has never lived up to,—that a mere warning could neither satisfy the requirements of international law or common humanity. However, let us wait and see! At present in the sphere of minor naval activity the enemy seems to be getting more than he can give. There is quite a series of incidents announced in which the small craft of the enemy have either been severely punished or sunk. Most satisfactory of all is the news of the sinking of two Zeppelins, one by the light cruisers of the Grand Fleet and the other by the Salonica squadron. The Zeppelins have certainly suffered on the whole more damage than they have inflicted. They have consistently failed to reach any centre of military importance, and the dropping of bombs on open country or the killing of non-combatants, is hardly a set-off against the casualties they themselves have sustained.

Who Sacrificed Townshend?

"The Near East" publishes the following sensible comment on the demand for a public enquiry into the circumstances under which General Townshend was ordered to make his advance from Kut:—

There would be no need to publish any information that could be of use to the enemy. What an inquiry would seek to establish—with a view to avoiding similar mistakes elsewhere,—would be the various stages in the civil and military hierarchy through which the question of an advance on Baghdad passed, from General Townshend's objection to the final order telling him to start. It will be remembered that the Imperial Government has taken credit to itself for the fact that the advance was approved of by the military authorities in Mesopotamia, India, and England, by the India Government, and the British Government. The impressive recital of this array of master minds has been shorn of much of its effect by Lord Islington's subsequent admission that "if any representations were made by General Townshend prior to his attempted advance on Ctesiphon they would have been addressed to Sir John Nixon, but no such recommendation or representation had been reported home." In other words, all the higher military authorities enumerated above concurred in a step under conditions of which they were entirely ignorant without asking for the opinion of the man on the spot.

The idea seems to prevail in many quarters that the Government of India is to blame. But there was an equally prevalent rumour some time ago that a warning was sent from Delhi to Sir John Nixon as to the strength of the Turks and was received with scant respect. Is it not time to clear the air of all these rumours and let us know the truth as to who really sacrificed Townshend?

Count Zeppelin and "Frightfulness."

When Count Zeppelin gave his lecture recently in the hall of the Prussian Diet, he not only spoke of the improvements he was seeking to make in his airships (the ability to carry greater quantities of explosives and to rise even higher than they can at present) but touched on the philosophy of air-raids. "With great gentleness and almost affectionate tones," says the "Kolnische Lolkszeitung," "Count Zeppelin said that the airship actions must be considerably multiplied to produce any effect on the *morale* of the enemy population!

The civil population must not be given time to recover from its terror. Only under such conditions can the results obtained from dirigibles become at all important. We must not forget that we are fighting in this war for our existence. We must use all the means at our disposal, for in the case in point the greatest vigour is yet indulgence.

"Crippling Germany's Future."

In an article entitled "New Rumours" Count Reventlow deals rather concernedly with the recent peace-talk attributed to Germany. He says the curious thing about the "proposals" is that, if they were realised, they would mean the irremediable crippling of Germany's future:—

And it is all the more typical because the foreign press declares the proposals to be positively unacceptable and a tremendous presumption on Germany's part. The expert merchant is giving himself away.

Lord Haldane as a "Crafty Enemy."

Count Reventlow proceeds to draw a picture of Lord Haldane as a crafty enemy of Germany. He says that Lord Haldane, after helping to conclude "the British Franco-Belgian military convention," recognised the need of the organisation of England's army. So he went to Berlin in 1906, obtained permission to study German army methods, and acquired much valuable information thereby. Then, after the Agadir crisis, he went again to Berlin in 1912 to demand the resignation of von Tirpitz and practically the crippling of the German fleet. Count Reventlow goes on:—

To-day it is said that he is again on the understanding-path. Of course we only give the rumour as such, but we consider it of interest as bringing to mind Haldane's part towards Germany, which has become historical. He and many of his English friends believe that they have the necessary material, through upright and friendly development, to play a decisive part in the German future according to English desires,—that is to say, a future which is to be crippled. . . This student of Schopenhauer has made good use of his studies in a practical manner of great use to his country by playing the philosopher and being a clever British "Realpolitiker."

War Seals.

It is not a little disquieting to learn that already too many discharged men from the fronts are drifting into the work-house infirmaries—owing to the insufficiency of special places where they can live and get the medical attention they need. It is gratifying to note that this defect is to be remedied by a new war fondation whose root idea is to provide blocks of flats or colonies of cottages where the disabled soldier or sailor can live with his family on his pension without charity and where he can have the special medical attention that will be necessary. The money that will endow the new "foundation" is proposed to be realised by the sale of "war seals"—little red paper things which are sold for a halfpenny to fasten letters. So far the sale of the seals has brought in nearly £20,000, and with this the first flats are to be built. The Post Office regulations do not allow the seals to be sold in the offices, otherwise, it is said, the sum would have been £200,000. There will be forty-eight flats in War Seals Mansions at a rent of 6s. 6d.

Homes for Broken Soldiers.

For this the disabled man will get medical attention on the spot, heat baths and light baths, galvanic treatment, massage, and so on, all on the most modern lines. There will be a big entertainment-room. The scheme is designed to pay its own way. It costs about £400 to endow a flat, and people are asked to do so as a memorial to relatives lost in the war. It is hoped that clubs and societies all over the country will collect money for the dedication of flats. The intention is to have in time colonies of bungalows by the sea, blocks of flats for single men, and so on, the ruling aim being to keep homes going and prevent in good time the scandals that have followed other wars.

The Madras Vice-Chancellorship.

By selecting the Hon. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer for the post of Vice-Chancellor of the local University, the Government of Madras have attempted, as best as they thought they could without wholly yielding to the popular voice, to get over a difficulty of their own creation. While it is a matter of some gratification that an Indian has been selected for the honour, the sense of gratification must largely be modified by the consideration that the choice is likely to mark yet another step in the officialisation of the University. As it is, the University of Madras, in common with other sister universities, is chafing under the growing pressure of official control. And the appointment as Vice-Chancellor of a member of the Executive Council, who naturally possesses no other views on educational matters than those of the Government of which he is the member, cannot be viewed with equanimity.

The Murder of the Archduke.

Dr. J. C. Bose, who was on a scientific mission from the Government of India, on the Continent, when the war broke out, was on two successive occasions diverted from his intended visit to Germany and thus escaped indefinite internment. But during the later part of June, 1914, he went to Vienna, and a "disciple," who accompanied the great scientist, writing about the journey from Paris to Vienna, says:—

As we were nearing Leipzic we suddenly saw the Flying Taube machines fill the sky like flocks of birds and were making various complicated military evolutions, flying in and out of their hangars. And higher up still were two stately Zeppelins, which seemed to dominate the country underneath. It was at the time of "profound peace." And we wondered what could be the object of such a large assemblage of flying engines.

This was two days before the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand! And when we are told by the same authority that at the very moment when the Sarajevo tragedy was being enacted, Prof. Molisch, of the Vienna University, had been saying to the great Indian scientist, that Archduke Ferdinand was a man of great strength and character, but unyielding and with pronounced religious and political bias and that he was afraid that there would be considerable political disturbance when the Archduke would succeed the aged Emperor, we feel that the theory that the Archduke's murder was planned neither in Sarajevo, nor in Belgrade, but in Potsdam and Vienna, is not so fantastic as it appears at first sight.

The Indian Student in America.

The picture, that Lala Lajput Rai draws of the Indian student in America, in his interesting article on "India in America" in the May issue of the "Modern Review," should be read with pride and hope all over this country. We find that the Indian student in America is a prodigy of enterprise and industry and resourcefulness. The story of his struggles against adverse circumstances reads like romance. Lala Lajput Rai speaks of a young man, a Panjabee, who walked on foot from New York to Chicago (a distance of 1,200 miles) without a single penny in his pocket. He slept on roadsides and earned his food by whatever work he could pick up in the course of his journey. Another young man, also a Panjabee, who did not know a word of English when he reached America about eight years ago, is now in the highest class at the University of California, in the Engineering Department. These are not solitary instances, for Lala Lajput Rai says that the number of students who receive help from home is exceedingly small. Most of them depend entirely upon their own work. Some of the most brilliant university students have to work as waiters, or domestic servants, or fruit pickers, or farm hands, or otherwise to earn money in order to follow their course when the University is in session, others work for a year and then read for a year, and so on. In the University centres Lala Lajput Rai visited, he heard University professors praising their industry and sobriety. All this makes one hopeful of the coming generation of Indians.

One of the most imposing of the new buildings in Karachi now nearing completion is the office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company. This palatial structure has been made over to the Government for use as a war hospital.

The Executive Committe of the United Provinces Special War Fund has decided that out of the motor ambulances, which the fund is at present in position to purchase, the ambulances subscribed for by certain donors shall be inscribed with the designations of Donors as presented by them. Six ambulances presented by the Maharaja of Nabha, four by the Lalimli Mill, Cawnpore, and one each by seventeen various subscribers, making a total of twnety-seven Ambulances, will be so inscribed with the names of individual donors for the present.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN SITUATION

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

COMPULSION BILL DEBATE.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

The French command at Verdun has definitely passed from the defensive to retaking of ground by partial counter-attacks. Coupled with the reported civilian evacuation of Metz, and the long-range bombardment of German communications at the St. Mihiel salient, suggests that the German position is becoming dangerous.

A British light cruiser squadron destroyed a Zeppelin off the Schleswig Coast A Zeppelin raided Salonika, but while passing over the harbour she was hit by the fleet. She fell blazing at the mouth of the Vardar.

The situation in Ireland is quiet. The collection of arms in Dublin and the arrest of fugitive rebels are progressing satisfactorily, though a strict cordon is still being maintained. Six additional Sinn Fieners have been shot.

Sir Roger Casement will be tried for high treason by three judges presided over by Lord Reading.

The German reply to the American Note promises that merchantmen within and without the naval war zone shall not be sunk without warning nor without saving of lives unless an attempt is made to escape.

In the course of the debate on the compusion Bill Mr. Lloyd George admitted that some Cabinet Ministers were more reluctant than others to agree to the Bill, but in spite of this it was unanimously agreed that the Bill was absolutely inevitable.

Contingents of Russians continue to arrive at Marseilles, where they are enthusiastically received.

EX-REGENT OF PERSIA IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Zil-es-Sultan is in London and visited the Foreign Office and India Office Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Kitchener and diplomatists called.

THE VERDUN POSITION.

GETTING DANGEROUS FOR THE GERMANS.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED BY BRITISH FLEET.

VERDUN POSITON.

GETTING DANGEROUS FOR THE GERMANS.

GRADUAL ADVANCE BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 5.

The following semi-official statement has been issued. It now appears that the French command at Verdun has definitely passed from the defensive to retaking of ground by partial counter-attacks.

Our advance day by day is gradually removing the enemy's menace against Mort Homme, which, if our progress extends further as is highly probable, will soon be disposed of altogether, as has already happened in the case of Hill 304, which the Germans have not attacked since the retaking of Avocourt wood at the end of March.

The above account of the situation at Verdun, coupled with the reported civilian evacuation of Metz, from which the French positions at Pont-a-Mousson are distant only a dozen miles, and the long-range bombardment of German communications at the St. Mihiel salient reported in yesterday's communiqué, suggests that the German position is becoming dangerous.

CIVILIANS EVACUATING METZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 5.

It is reported from a trustworthy source that civilians are evacuating Metz.

FIGHTING WEST OF THE MEUSE.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED

PARIS, May 5.

This afternoon's communiqué reports mionr operations except west of the Meuse, where a very violent German bombardment was succeeded by a strong attack which was bloodily repulsed except at isolated points in the front trench.

There was moderate artillery fighting east of the Meuse.

PERSISTENT BOMBARDMENT.

ATTACKS REPULSED WITH THE BAYONET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 6.

A communiqué says: Bad weather hampered the operations on most of the front. Only artillery operations were reported.

Bombardment was increasingly violent west of the Meuse in the sector Hill 304. There was moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse.

A later Paris communiqué says: Westward of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment of Hill 304 with heavy and asphyxiating shells yesterday, reaching last night to an unprecedented pitch, the French evacuated part of a trench on the northern slopes, which the German bombardment had utterly smashed, but our batteries checked any advance.

German attacks during the night upon the woods west and north-west of Hill 304 were repulsed with the bayonet.

It has been ascertained that Wednesday's attack was carried out by a fresh division which sustained overwhelming losses.

The persistent bombardment of the line from Mort Homme to Cumieres continues.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON THE MEUSE.

KAISER TO VISIT VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The correspondent of the "Exchange Telegraph Company" at Amsterdam hears from a Dutch frontier correspondent, that trains are moving day and night in the direction of the Meuse. Germany is reported to have concentrated 700,000 men there.

The Kaiser is expected to visit the Verdun positions this week. This contradicts the recent report that a palace was being prepared for the Kaiser at Vilna.

RUSSIANS AT MARSEILLES.

CONTINGENTS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Contingents of Russians continue to arrive at Marseilles, where they are enthusiastically received.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

AT SALONIKA AND OFF SCHLESWIG COAST.

BRITISH FLEET'S EXPLOITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The Admiralty announces that a British light-cruiser squadron yesterday destroyed a Zeppelin off the Schleswig coast.

LATER.

The commander of the Grand Fleet reports that the ships which destroyed the Zeppelin were the Galatea and the Phaeton.

The Zeppelin was apparently on scouting duty.

DESTRUCTION COMPLETED BY A SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

An official statement says: It now appears that Zeppelin L7 was severely damaged by the Galatea and Phaeton, but its destruction was completed by a British submarine, which rescued seven of the Zeppelin's crew.

The submarine was attacked and slightly injured by a German cruiser on her return journey.

ZEPPELIN VISITS SALONIKA

DESTROYED BY FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, May 5.

A Zeppelin raided the town at dawn. She was heavily fired on and it is reported that she was destroyed.

LATER.

The destruction of the Zeppelin is confirmed. Only one of a crew of thirty escaped.

LONDON, May 5.

Vice-Admiral de Robeck, at Salonika, reports that at 2.30 in the morning the Fleet heavily fired and hit a Zeppelin passing over the harbour.

The Zeppelin fell blazing at the mouth of the Vardar.

LONDON, May 6.

It is officially stated that it has now been ascertained that there were some survivors of the crew of the Zeppelin which was wrecked at Salonika.

Four officers and eight men were taken prisoner.

THE WRECKED ZEPPELIN.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF L20.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Berlin communiqué admits that L20, one of the Zeppelins, which raided England, has been wrecked near Stavanger. The communiqué says a strong southerly wind drove her northwards. The entire crew were rescued.

EXPLODED AND BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STAVANGER, May 5.

As L20 was beginning to roll dangerously in the strong wind a detachment of soldiers fired at it at a distance of 60 yards. The zeppelin exploded with a great detonation and was burnt.

FRENCH OCCUPY FLORINA.

AUSTRIAN CONSULATE'S SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 5.

The French have occupied Florina. They arrested the secretary to the Austrian Consulate at Monastir who was returning from Athens. The Austrian Minister at Athens has protested against the arrest.

There have been many desertions from the Bulgarian army. Great depression prevails in Sofia and Turco-Bulgarian relations are unsatisfactory.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.

The Daylight Saving Bill will be debated on Monday.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

PIRATES' LATEST PROMISE.

NEW ORDER TO SUBMARINE COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Mr. Gerard has cabled that the German reply to the American note may be expected to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

It is officially announced that the German reply to the American Note promises that merchantmen within and without the naval war zone shall not be sunk without warning nor without saving of lives unless an attempt is made to escape.

The German Note adds that Germany expects that the United States will insist forthwith that Britain shall observe the rules of international law. Should steps in this direction be unsuccessful a new situation will arise in which connection Germany will reserve to herself the liberty of decision.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 6.

Early reports that the German reply was uncompromising adversely influenced the opening of the stock market, but the Note and quotations from the new order to submarines not to sink merchantmen without warning and regarding the saving of lives, caused an abrupt recovery.

MR. LANSING ON MISTAKES BY SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Mr. Lansing, referring to the German reply, said that mistakes by submarines were not admissible. He added that the United States might ask Germany for a copy of previous orders to submarine commanders for comparison with the new order quoted in the German reply.

SLIGHT RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 6.

We made slight progress south-west of Olyka and consolidated our gains. Violent counter-attacks were unsuccessful.

Heavy enemy attacks in the region of the Tarnopol-Pezerna railway were equal failures.

On the Caucasus front, in the direction of Baiburt, fresh Turkish attacks were repulsed, also night attacks in the direction of Bitlis.

BRITISH FRONT.

RENEWED ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The British communiqué says there was renewed activity last night at different points. The enemy after a heavy bombardment raided our trenches near Monchy and caused some casualties.

The enemy exploded two mines at Neuville without effect. We followed up a mine explosion at Crassier by a small successful raid, bombing dugouts and inflicting casualties.

We sprang a mine at Hooge damaging the enemy's underground workings. There was nothing special to-day beyond artillery activity.

MINING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

A British communiqué says: The enemy last night sprang mines near Neuville and one to-day east of Albert without altering the situation.

There was considerable artillery activity during the night on the banks of the Somme, opposite Hulluch. There is nothing to report to-day. Artillery was less active.

There was the usual result of air fights yesterday. We drove down two enemy machines behind the German lines, one of which was wrecked.

The pilot of our aeroplane fired on the occupants after landing and returned safely. Other enemy machines were damaged. We lost an aeroplane which was brought down in enemy lines.

IRELAND QUIET.

FUGITIVE REBELS BEING ARRESTED.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Lord French states that the situation in Ireland is quiet. The collection of arms in Dublin and the arrest of fugitive rebels are progressing satisfactorily. A strict cordon is still being maintained.

Rebels attacked police barracks at Oranmore near Galway, but the police held out till they were relieved.

The situation in the West Riding of Galway is well in hand and the rebels have been dispersed.

South of Ireland is quiet and is steadily becoming normal.

Ulster is normal.

SINN FEINER TRIALS.

FIX MORE REBELS SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

It is officially announced that as a result of the trials the following additional Sinn Feiners have been shot:—J. Plunkett, E. Daly, M. O'Hanlon and W. Pearse.

Fifteen further Sinn Feiners were sentenced to death, but the sentences were commuted to ten years penal servitude by the Commander-in-Chief.

One death sentence was commuted to eight years. Two rebels have been sentenced to ten years. Other trials are proceeding.

LONDON, May 6.

The rebel John MacBride has been shot.

The sentence of death in the case of two others has been commuted to life sentence.

Three others have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

SIR R, CASEMENT'S TRIAL

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

It is expected that Sir Roger Casement will be tried for high treason by three judges presided over by Lord Reading.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.

It is intimated that Sir Roger Casement will be tried in a civil court as it is desirable publicly to investigate his activities in Germany. It is stated that the trial will take place within a fortnight.

Sir Roger Casement wished Sir Edward Carson to defend him, but this is not likely.

MR. BIRRELL'S SUCCESSOR

MR. HARCOURT NAMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Harcourt is mentioned as Mr. Birrell's successor.

It is understood that Sir Matthew Nathan, Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has resigned and that other resignations are probable.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.

It is rumoured in the Lobby that Lord Derby will be offered the Viceroyalty of Ireland if Lord Wimborne resigns.

It is stated that Mr. Montagu has refused the Chief Secretaryship, which it is very difficult to fill up.

It is reported that Sir Robert Chalmers, who is now in Dublin, will succeed Sir Matthew Nathan, Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who has resigned.

NATIONALISTS TO ASK FOR COMPLETE DISARMAMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5

It is understood that the Nationalist members of the Commons will shortly ask the Government to secure the complete disarmament of Ireland.

The National Volunteers are willing to surrender their arms if the measure is general.

SHANGHAI IRISHMEN'S DISAPPROVAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Shanghai Irishmen have passed a resolution expressing shame and horror at the disloyalty of a few of their compatriots.

DEBATE ON COMPULSION.

ECONOMIC OBJECTIONS RAISED

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ARGUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Holt moved the rejection of the Compulsion Bill at the second reading. Two other Liberals supported him, their objections being mainly economic.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he would rather be driven out of political life than accept the responsibility for refusing the demand of the military authorities for men, whom the Bill alone could secure.

The Bill met the economic objections raised. It was intended to follow the system of France; where men were indispensable to home industries, they would be kept at home.

Mr. Holt's statement that if the war lasted till 1918 we should be unable to stand the financial strain was not in the least true. He had consulted leading financiers and they were confident of our ability, however long the war lasted, to outstay Germany.

But supposing Mr. Holt had been correct, it would be wisest to apply our full power forthwith.

The Liberal, Theordore Taylor, who opposed the last Bill, spoke in support of the present measure and the debate was wound up by Mr. Henderson, who said he was convinced that the alternative to conscription was defeat.

The Nationalists abstained from voting.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

A FULLER REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 4.

Speaking on the second reading of the Compulsion Bill Mr. Lloyd George admitted that some Cabinet Ministers were more reluctant than others to agree to the Bill, the best argument for which was that those who were ready and those who were reluctant had unanimously concluded that the Bill was absolutely inevitable.

It was true that the Allies had overwhelmingly superior numbers, but the superiority had to be in equipped men. Russia's comparative failure last year was due to the lack of equipment; there had been great improvement this year, but till Russia had completed her equipment, France and Great Britain, who were able to equip, should put every available man into the field.

IMPORTANCE OF "DOING" AND "NOT DOING."

It was essential that we should take the utmost possible share of the Allies' burdens this year, and immediately. The enemy realised the importance of our doing so and our danger if we did not do so.

The adoption of the Bill would be the worst possible news to the German General Staff. He regarded the estimate, that the Bill would secure two-hundred-thousand men as an under-estimate.

He fully appreciated our responsibility for financing the Allies, maintaining trade and the difficulties of transport, but taking all into account, we still had a substantial margin, before we should have made the same sacrifices as France.

"ELEMENTAL VIRTUES KNEW NO CLASS."

He wanted the enemy and the Allies to know that if the time came when it would make a difference between defeat and victory, England would summon the whole of that margin to the colours.

He ridiculed the idea that conscription would involve unrest among workers. Elemental virtues knew no class and patriotism was one of the greatest of these.

The Liberal, Theodore Taylor said that in spite of having opposed the first Compulsion Bill, he would support the present Bill as he believed that the situation made it necessary.

SIR J. SIMON'S VIEWS.

Sir John Simon asserted that the differences between the supporters of the Bill and its opponents related to methods not to objects. There was no limit to the sacrifice the country ought to make, but the problem involved a difficult and delicate adjustment of various needs. He did not believe that the Bill would on the whole add to the national force and strength.

MR. HENDERSON CHOOSES COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY.

Winding up the debate Mr. Henderson said that the Government had not allowed the General Staff to override it, nor did the General Staff expect it to do so. He repudiated the idea that the Bill would be used to effect industrial compulsion.

Referring to criticisms made regarding his supporting the Bill, while secretary of the Labour Conference, he said he wished it to be known that he chose country before party. (Cheers).

He was convinced that the alternative to conscription was defeat. Seven-hundred and fifty-thousand did not come forward when the last Act was passed, not six-hundred and fifty-thousand as stated by Lord Derby.

GROUP SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.

The group system of recruiting, which was temporarily closed on April 26th has been reopened.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

LORD KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE.

DOGGED DETERMINATION AND SPLENDID COURAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener spoke of the dogged determination and splendid courage of General Townshend and his troops, and the excellence of his dispositions for the defence of Kut.

Lord Kitchener emphasised the strain upon troops holding positions under the most difficult conditions. In their honourable captivity they would have the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of their comrades, of the House and the country they had done all that was humanly possible. Their surrender was no discredit to the British or the Indian Army.

Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the devotion of the relievers and thought that the House and the country would endorse the words of General Townshend's message.

Those who held, and those who strained every nerve to relieve, Kut, had alike earned our admiration and gratitude.

Lord Grenfell said that the defence of Kut would long be remembered with admiration by the British Army and the country.

GENL. TOWNSHEND'S SICK AND WOUNDED

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR TURKISH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Turkish commander has agreed to exchange General Townshend's sick and wounded for an equivalent number of Mahomedan Turkish prisoners. Ships will be sent to fetch them.

MESOPOTAMIA SITUATION UNCHANGED.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM KUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

General Lake reports on May 3rd that the military situation is unchanged. The arrival of the first batch of sick and wounded from Kut is reported by the Corps Commander.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF KUT.

GEN. JOFFRE'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

Information has been received from General Lake to the effect that the first batch of wounded from Kut which reached the Headquarters, Tigris Corps, on the 3rd May was composed of three British officers and 173 Indians.

May 3rd.—Parties of Turks were sent out under the white flag in the Beit Aiessa area on the right bank of the Tigris in order to bury their dead. Mutual arrangements for this purpose were made as since April 7th, fighting in this neighbourhood has been almost continuous.

With reference to the recent operations in Mesopotamia the following message has been received from General Joffre:—"The French army has followed with admiration the heroic defence made by the garrison of Kut-El-Amarah, a defence which nothing could break during a siege of one hundred and forty-three days except the complete exhaustion of its resources. It has followed with the same feelings the brilliant efforts made by the relief column in face of the most unfavourable conditions of the country and climate. I beg you will be so good as to convey these sentiments to the officer commanding the troops in Mesopotamia."

The following reply has been despatched to General Joffre:—"Please accept our most grateful thanks for your sympathetic message which has been at once conveyed to the troops in Mesopotamia. They will be cheered and encouraged by the assurance of the admiration of the great army which, under your leadership, has for many weeks broken the enemy's most powerful efforts to reach Verdun."

BRITISH GALLANTRY IN MESOPOTAMIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following remarks were made by the General Officer Commanding the Division regarding the gallant conduct of certain regiments in the operations of the 20th and 21st January in Mesopotamia:—"I cannot speak too highly of the splendid gallantry of the Black Watch aided by parties of officers and men of the 6th Jats, 97th Jnfantry and 41st Dogras in storming and occupying the enemy's trenches. Their advance had to be made across a perfectly open bullet-swept area against sunken loopholed trenches in broad daylight, and their noble achievement is one of the highest. The great and most admirable gallantry of all ranks and especially that of British officers is worthy of the highest commendation. They showed the highest qualities of endurance and courage under circumstances so adverse as to be almost phenomenal.

ITALIAN FRONT.

TONALE AND ADAMELLO ZONES.

FIVE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 5.

The communiqué announces that five enemy attacks in the Tonale and Adamello zones were repulsed with heavy losses.

Two Italian airships dropped two tons of explosives on the enemy positions east of Gorizia. One airship did not return.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN THE ADRIATIC.

ENEMY DESTROYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 4.

Four Italian destroyers on Wednesday chased ten enemy torpedo boats shelling them continuously.

The destroyers only gave up the chase twenty miles from Pola when enemy cruisers left port.

Seaplanes unsuccessfully tried to bomb the Italian destroyers.

Five enemy seaplanes on Thursday bombed Brindisi. The material damage was insignificant. The hospital mostly suffered, four patients being killed and five injured.

A French submarine, on Thursday, in the Lower Adriatic, torpedoed and sank an enemy destroyer.

GERMANY'S DIRTY METHODS

ATTEMPT TO SUBORN IRISH IN TRENCHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Captain William Redmond M. P. has written to Mr. John Redmond stating that the Germans put up in their trenches, opposite the Irish divisions, notices saying:—

There is a revolution in Ireland. English guns are firing on your wives and children. The English Military Bill has been rejected. The notices also offered the Irish a hearty welcome.

The Irish replied by singing Irish airs and Rule Britania.

MOSLEM CEMETERY IN ENGLAND.

MISS FAITHFULL'S GERMANS GIFT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

In consequence of Sir George Birdwood's letter to "The Times", a lady named Constance Faithfull of Tunbridge Wells, a former resident in India, has offered her freehold house and grounds of four acres at Walton-on-Thames and to meet the cost of laying them out as a Muslim cemetery.

Sir George Birdwood has submitted the offer to Mr. Chamberlain, with the recommendation that the property should be vested in the India Office and the cemetery administered by a committee of Muslim elders.

Sir George Birdwood in a letter to "The Times" warmly commending the scheme for a Muslim cemetery, hoped it would be planned not as a necropolis but as a true Garden of God for the sanctified dead of Islam in England.

GERMAN BANK OF PERU.

LARGE SUMS WITHDRAWN FROM NEW YORK,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The correspondent of the "Central News" at Lima states that the German Bank of Peru has withdrawn large sums from New York at a heavy loss. It is understood that the bank has acted under orders from Berlin. Peace demonstrators were shot.

PROCLAMATION BY KING OF BAVARIA.

NEW VICTORIES PROMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says, a proclamation by the King of Bavaria suggests new victories in preparation. These are expected on the Russian front, both Germany and Austria being said to be making preparations on a huge scale.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Asquith to-day unveiled the memorial to Captain Scott in St. Paul's.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The increase in exports for April, amounted to £4,648,106, and the increase in imports to £2,046,780, compared with April, 1915.

CLAN BOAT'S GALLANT FIGHT.

TACKLES A SUBMARINE.

ESCAPES WITH LITTLE DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The steamer Clan MacFadyen reports that a submarine in the Bay of Biscay fired sixty shots at very close range.

The Clan MacFadyen pluckily replied and it is believed that she hit the submarine several times.

Three hours later she met another submarine whose torpedo missed her by a few feet.

LONDON, May 5.

An account is published of a very gallant fight between the steamer Clan Macfadyen and a submarine. The latter opened fire at fifty yards and the Clan Macfadyen's big gun immediately replied.

The steamer was hit several times, but was not seriously damaged, and the crew were not injured.

The steamer's escape was due to courage and good seamanship, as her speed was only eleven knots.

PLUCKY COLLIER'S WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The collier Wandle which drove off the German submarine, made a triumphal progress up the Thames towards Wandsworth. The bridges were lined by cheering crowds.

SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The French schooner Bernadette has been sunk. Eight were picked up. Twenty-six are missing.

The Swedish ship 'Mars' has been burned by German submarines.

SINKING OF BRAZILIAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANIERO, May 4.

The Government has cabled for full particulars of the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Rio Branco.

SILVER MARKET.

UNIQUE POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says both the position and strength of the market are unique.

No advance in price has ever been so sustained. Should the price of silver exceed forty-five pence it would then be worth while to ship to Europe and there refine the rupee thus creating a serious problem for the Imperial Government. Considering that the size of the stock of rupees is nominally worth over 183 millions sterling, it would be impossible to recall and remint the metal quickly into coin with less silver contents. If the price exceeded forty-six pence, the same would apply to the Straits dollar.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

RELIEF MEASURES SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The organisers of the Shackleton expedition have practically given up hope of the Endurance's arriving at Buenos Aires this season and it is therefore felt that steps must be taken immediately to send relief expeditions to both the Ross Sea and Weddell Sea.

CLEARING MEXICO OF BANDITS.

CARRANZA AND AMERICANS CO-OPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.

An agreement has been reached providing for co-operation between the adherents of Carranza and the American troops in clearing northern Mexico of bandits.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL LORD JOHN HAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The death is announced of Admiral Lord John Hay.

RIOTING AT BUDAPEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

It is reported at the Hague that soldiers in Budapest fired on a demonstration demanding food and peace, fifteen citizens and one Hussar were killed.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

General Sir Ian Hamilton mentions the following officers in the "London Gazette":—Colonel R. A. Carruthers; Majors C. N. Macmullen, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs and R. E. Hogg, 38th Central India Horse; Captain R. E. Coningham, 10th Gurkhas and Surgeon-General W. Babtie.

MENACE OF SALONIKA.

BULGARIAN FEARS.

BARGAINING WITH GERMANY.

The "New York World" has received the following article from its special correspondent who has just spent three weeks in Bulgaria. The despatch is dated Bukarest, March 24:—

The Salonika question remains one of the mysteries of Bulgaria. The majority of those who have the fate of Bulgaria in their hands are willing to make further sacrifices, but only on condition that Salonika is guaranteed to the Bulgarians. This remains the cause of much reviling among the allied forces.

General Jekoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, in an interview which was not allowed to be published by the Bulgarian censor, said:—

We have conquered Macedonia, but as long as the English and French remain at Salonika our position is dangerous. We want to attack them before they get stronger, and besides, we are not sure what Greek policy will be and what the Rumanians will do in the spring. But the Germans are not willing to make an offensive against Salonika. They are satisfied now that communications between Berlin and Constantinople are open, and moreover they consider it to their interests to have as large English and French forces as possible at Salonika inactive. If they are driven from the Balkans they may go to another front, and the Germans fear they may land on the Asiatic shore and cut communications between Constantinople and Baghdad and Egypt. As for us, we are anxiou that the Entente forces should be driven away, so that we may be free to watch the Rumanians.

THE VIENNA VISIT.

King Ferdinand, Mr. Tontcheff, the Minister of Finance, and a few others are for the Germans for ever, as their policy is to be in agreement with their masterly ally by all means, regardless of sacrifice as they well know that their positions and even their skins depend on the success of the policy into which they have drawn their country. But there have been differences.

German secret service men were keeping watch on everybody, especially on foreigners and travellers, fearing that communications might be sent out, and that the Bulgarians might come to a secret understanding with the Entente Powers. I was the only foreign journalist at the time in Sofia, and I was subjected to strict surveillance. An officer, a member of the Staff educated in Germany and attached to the German General Staff at Sofia, was put on my trail. He came to my hotel; noon and eve he was always at the table next to mine in the restaurant; and I met him often in the streets. He was always anxious to know when I was going to leave the country. I arranged an interview with the Minister of War, but the police prevented my seeing him at the appointed hour.

When King Ferdinand and prominent members of his Cabinet visited the German and Austrian Headquarters the reception accorded them in Germany and Vienna made the Bulgarians feel proud. Great preparations were made in Sofia for the return of King Ferdinand and his suite, and a triumphal arch was erected in front of the palace. Work was carried on night and day until it was completed, when Dr. Radoslavoff retrned. To the surprise of everybody, after the return of the Prime Minister the arch was torn down in a night and the return of the King was postponed. Just what was said and what could not be agreed upon in Vienna is not yet known, but all in Sofia say that Dr. Radoslavoff came back thoroughly displeased and dissatisfied.

Those who are acquainted with conditions in Bulgaria declare that it is vain to expect that she will be able to shake off the German fetters and make a separate peace with the Allies. That will be possible only when a Russian army marches through Rumania and the army of General Sarrail invades Bulgaria from Salonika. Then the world will see how the Bulgarians will welcome their friends and liberators.

The Bulgarian Army is neither enthusiastic nor willing to fight against the Allies, and this is why public patriotism is being incited to reconquer the Dobrudja.

GERMAN ARROGANCE.

What the Germans will do is another matter. They are not liked by the mass of the people. As an officer put it, "The soldiers cannot bear German arrogance; they consider the Teutons inferior to themselves in bravery." A week ago in Sofia, in a restaurant, a German non commissioned officer was killed by a Bulgarian officer. Those who were present told the writer that the German acted disrespectfully towards a Bulgarian girl dining at the restaurant. A Bulgarian officer recalled the German to his senses, and the latter, feeling himself insulted, slapped the Bulgarian in the face; he, in return, drew his sword and killed the German instantly.

Recently an officer's wife, who had had no news of her husband since the beginning of hostilities, went to the War Office and insisted on seeing the War Minister. She walked up to him and said:—

"General! We are in Bulgaria; stop using German oppression over us; we cannot stand any more."

Then she walked out without saying another word.

During the Serbian campaign some 30,000 Serbians, 1,200 French, and 860 English were taken prisoners. As I learned from a very reliable source, the conditions under which they live are absolutely terrible. All of them are ill-fed, ill-clothed, exposed to cold and snow, covered with vermin and lice, half sick, half dying, and many of them who properly should be in hospital are employed in army work, and will later be forced to work on farms to take the place of the men under arms. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the American and Dutch Ministers to visit the prisoners, they have been refused up to date.

Two ladies, one of them the daughter of a former Bulgarian Prime Minister, recently visited the prisoners' camp at Philippopolis in the company of a gentleman who is my informant. What they saw there is indescribable. Huts made of wood and shingle are situated in the marshes, exposed to the cold, snow, and blizards. On the damp earth they saw the Serbian prisoners lying half dead crying, "Help, we are dying, we are dying!" The ladies wept, they were heart-broken—and they were Bulgarians.

The report that some English prisoners have been killed is not true. But when they were taken most of them were robbed of their shoes and clothing, as the Bulgarian soldiers were in need of them. The French and Serbian prisoners are treated worse than the English. But, so far as I can verify, there were no cases of cold-blooded murder. The present miserable condition of the prisoners is not due so much to Bulgarian cruelty as to the system that has been newly introduced into the country.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

KILLED.

Captain F. W. Smith, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant G .B. Dyke, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. W. S. Howell, East Surreys.
Sec.-Lieut. A. J. Reid, East Surreys.
Sec.-Lieut. H. W. Stone, Connaught Rangers.

NOW KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. W. R. Wright, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. M. Hutchison, Liverpools.
Sec.-Lieut. J. A. Holmes, Leinsters.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Milner, Durhams.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. A. H. Webster, Northamptons.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General F. W. Ramsay, Middlesex.
Captain E. C. Arend, Cheshires.
Capatain V. Dupree, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E. Munday, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain C. A. Reid, Liverpools.
Captain J. C. Sale, Medicals.
Lieut. G. L. Carroll, Artillery.
Lieut. H. H. Fowkes, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. P. Gillies, North Lancashires,
Lieut. H. J. Herd, Black Watch.
Lieut. G. S. Matthews, Eas Yorks .
Lieut. R. W. Moline, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. D. W. Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. J. Thompson, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. A. Vian, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieut H. L. Bellamy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. T. R. Conning, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. R. Dollings, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. R. H. Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. P. Dawson, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. E. Foggin, Flying Corps.
Sec.-Lieut. T. H. Grey, Irish Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. T. S. Jenkinson, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. C. Monday, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. G. W. Sharples, Liverpools.
Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Stower, Artillery.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The following officers' names appear in casualty list No. 80, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUND.

Capt. Honl. R. S A. Palmer (Previously reported missing) Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain K. W. Pye, R. E.
Correction to 73rd list.

KILLED.

Major H. Younghusband, Bedfordshires, should read Temporary Lieut.-Col. H. Younghusband.

SIMLA, May 7.

The following names of officers appear in the 81st casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

2nd Lieut. H. F. Northcote, I.A.R.O.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. A. Sedwards, North Staffordshires.
2nd Lieut. N. Cargin.

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieut. H. Ogien, Liecestershires.
Correction to the 74th list:—
Previously reported wounded now reported not wounded, Chaplain, Father G. Bernard.
Correction to the 60th list:—
For 2nd Lieut. J. Macleod, Seaforths, read 2nd Lieut. N. T. Macleod, wounded.

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COTTON BELTING
STRONGER AND CHEAPER
THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

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IRISH DIVORCE SUIT

JUDGE AND "A SCOUNDREL."

What Mr. Justice Dodd described as the saddest case that ever came before him was heard in Dublin on April 8, when Commander Reginald Gore, R.N., of Ballinahinch, co. Clare, obtained a divorce from his wife, Lady Nellie Viola Castalia Florence Gore, a daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, writes the "Daily Telegraph." In conjunction with the petition Commander Gore claimed £10,000 damages from Walter Arnold Conduit, now residing at Swaythling, Hampshire.

Mr. Powell, in stating the case for the petitioner, said the parties were married in Brompton Oratory, in December, 1907, the petitioner being a Catholic and the respondent a Protestant. They afterwards lived at Felixstowe, in Sussex, and at Ballinahinch, co. Clare. There was no issue of the marriage. Mr. Gore was the only son of the late Lieut.-General Gore, of Derrymore, co. Clare. The parties first met on the Continent, when Mr. Gore was a lieutenant on his Majesty's ship Attentive. He retired from the service in 1911, suffering from asthma. The next year they were introduced, in London, to Mr. Conduit, who had been a civil engineer in India. He afterwards visited them in Ireland. Mr. Gore noticed that his wife was frequently with Mr. Conduit, but attached no importance to it. He went to London some time later, and at his club was handed four letters in one envelope. Two were from his wife to Mr. Conduit, and two from Mr. Conduit to his wife, all couched in affectionate terms. Mr. Conduit addressed him as "My own darling Vera", addressed petitioner's wife as "My Darling Vera", and she addressed him as "My own darling." The petitioner came straight back to Ireland, and showed the letters to the Countess of Shrewsbury, and later he showed them to his wife, saying there was little doubt what they meant. His wife promised to break with Conduit, and there was a reconciliation.

Three weeks afterwards he found among a bundle of letters about social matters handed to him by his wife a letter from a lady friend of his wife, whose name counsel would not mention, in which the writer said she had seen "dear Walter" (that was Mr. Conduit), and she was delighted to know that Lady "Vera" was going to him. From that moment the petitioner separated from his wife. Communications passed between the petitioner and his wife's family, the upshot of which was that Lady Shrewsbury undertook to try to get Mr. Conduit out of the country. An arrangement was made that the respondent should go to France with her mother for the winter, and that the whole matter would be allowed to stand over until the spring. At the outbreak of the war petitioner joined the Navy as a lieutenant in his Majesty's ship Hogue, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea, and after being two hours in the water he was rescued.

NO DEFENCE.

At present he occupied a responsible position in Ireland. He received a letter from his wife, dated December 24, 1914, in which she admitted improper conduct with Mr. Conduit, and suggesting a divorce. He replied that he did not want divorce proceedings and suggested that owing to the peril to his life by the war there ought to be no necessity for a divorce. In September last year he discovered that his wife was living in Swaythling openly with Mr. Conduit as his wife.

Commander Gore was examined in support of counsel's statement.

Miss Elsie Pinard, Lady Gore's personal maid, and Miss Margaret Proudfoot, parlourmaid, said shortly after Lady Nellie Gore took a house in Swaythling in March last year Mr. Conduit came there and had lived there up to the present.

Mr. Justice Dodd, in pronouncing a decree, said it would be a great satisfaction to him to publish the name of the lady who had written the letter referred to in the case in the action for damages against Mr. Conduit.

Mr. Brown, for the defendant, said that there was no defence. The defendant had no means to pay damages in a case of the kind, and counsel suggested that under the circumstances a sum of £1,000 as damages might be accepted.

Mr. Powell said under the circumstances petitioner had agreed to accept the offer.

Mr. Justice Dodd, in giving judgment for the petitioner, said if it were left to him he would award the full sum of £10,000, for he could not conceal from himself that this was one of the gravest cases that could be proved in a court of justice. Was this impecunious man going about destroying the purity of women to be allowed to get off scot-free because he happened to be penniless? Penal servitude for life was the least punishment that should be inflicted on such a scoundrel. His lordship gave judgment for £1,000 and costs.

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT FINAL.

ALIGARH (2) BEAT HORNETS (0).

VISITORS' BRILLIANT FORWARD PLAY.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The slow and tedious process of elimination in the above knock-out tournament covering over a period of a month and eight days left our welcome visitors from Aligarh and the Hornets to try conclusions in the final round and before a record attendance of spectators on the Oval on Saturday, the Aligarh boys annexed the coveted trophy amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The whole sporting public of Bombay turned out *en masse* to assuage that insatiable thirst which we call public curiosity—to see the really brilliant and classy hockey of the Aligarh team which had so far evoked no small amount of speculation and criticism in various quarters. After the display given by the Aligarh boys it will be admitted on all hands that no other team better deserved the trophy of the Western India Hockey championship tournament than these lads from Aligarh, whose clean and brilliant hockey should prove a great impetus to the standard of local hockey, as the exhibition of the St. Xavier's College team from Calcutta was to the Bombay hockey of say 10 years back. The victory of the Aligarh team was as highly popular as it was richly deserved and that even the staunchest supporters of the Hornets will not deny. In fact, the Hornets, who are a set of keen sportsmen, under their able skipper, W. James, whose brilliant display of back play is no less noteworthy than his courtesy and geniality, lustily cheered the victory of the Aligarh team and they showed how to take defeat graceshowed how to take defeat sportsmanship.

THE GAME.

Turning to Saturday's encounter, it may be stated to be one of the best games of the tournament—fast and clean hockey in which both the teams put their best foot forward to do full justice to their reputation. It was a victory for the Aligarh boys by two goals to nil. The margin of victory is a fair index of the general and all-round superiority of the winning team, who are undeniably a brainier lot than their opponents and whose command over the ball, pace, tricky dribbling and knack in the interception of passes were decisively superior to those of their opponents. Cool temperament is a great asset on an important occasion like this and that the Aligarh boys showed to a great degree throughout. Absolutely unperturbed each and every one played a great game. In fairness to the beaten team it must be stated that they missed two brilliant chances, but then on the other hand, the Aligarhians had twice as many chances of a more open character lost. Missed chances are a solatium in which players and supporters of teams find some food for gossiping.

Line against line the Aligarh forwards and halves were undoubtedly superior in every way to the Hornets' halves and forwards. But the backs of the Hornets were quite equal, if not superior, to the Aligarh backs. In fact, W. James was a tower of strength in defence and at times, in spite of his injuries, led with great dash and determination his attacking line—a somewhat uneven and impossible crowd, who in spite of their occasional raids and deft individual touches worked, on the whole, rather spasmodically. As for clever stick work, there was no one to touch the Aligarh forwards of whom Asad Ali, the inside left, and Fateh Mahmed Khan, the inside right, were great exponents. The whole team blended into a harmonious whole—attack and defence helping each other in emergency—and it worked like the parts of a well-oiled machine. Their tricky stick work and short passes were as exhilarating as their defence was solid and unwavering. As to the ethics of half-back play, Abear Khan, the right half-back of the Aligarh team, was a great exponent. He was as doggedly tenacious in sticking to his man as he was brilliant in intercepting passes and injudiciously feeding his forwards. In saying this it is far from our intention to belittle the work of Azhar Ali and Shabbir Ahmed, but itmust be admitted that Aboar Khan repreatedly thrust himself into prominence by his clever spoiling tactics. Azhar Ali and Anwar Ali have of late been ailing and it was indeed very creditable the way they put themselves out for the sake of the team and the importance of the occasion. Mustapha, who scored the first goal, was equally fast and trickly as his confreres but was inclined at times to too much unnecessary hard hitting, Hari Hossein, the Aligarh left winger, was a hard sprinter and his clever knack in stopping a ball and making left-handed centre-passes was very good and effective. The backs defended well and there was nothing to choose between the two. Munzoor Hossein in goal had nothing to do and in fact he did not have to touch the ball during sixty minutes' play.

THE HORNETS.

Speaking of the Hornets, their backs dominated a dour game in which Rodrigues their right half-back had no mean share. The brothers James played for all they were worth and there was hardly anything wanting in them. They were very successfully assisted by Rodrigues who was the most clever and hard working of the Hornets' trio. But the Aligarh attack was far too brainy, vigorous, incisive and well-sustained and their defence fell through as a matter of course. The attacking line of the Hornets which was an uneven lot—in which Neill was undoubtedly the fastest and cleverest,—worked up rather in fits and starts and their campaign on the Aligarh defence was neither well-concerted nor neatly executed. They made onslaughts on the Aligarh defence no doubt, but really good openings were few and far between. Young James might have done better by giving up his one-handed play.

SUPERVISION AND MANTGEMENT.

The supervision of the game by Messrs. Ward and Sharpe was excellent. The final of a tournament requires very close supervision and we highly appreciated the way in which these two umpires performed their duties. We had occasion to make adverse criticism about umpiring but we have never failed to appreciate the merits of good supervision. It is the unpleasant duty of a hockey scribe to note the salient features of a match, but on no occasion can any one point out that we have been unjustly severe to anybody. Whenever referees have erred in point of law of the game we had to point this out, but inspite of Mr. Nicholson's asseveration that unfavourable criticism has been due to the "different angle" from a spectacular point of view, we must insist on the point that we have not on a single occasion pointed out the ordinary oversights of a referee, such as off-side, knock-on or kick, etc., etc.

The management of the tournament was left in the capable hands of Mr. H. Quin, who deserves the best thanks of the sporting public of Bombay for the successful close of the twenty-first season of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament for his indefatigable energy. In spite of certain unfortunate circumstances to which we shall refer on a future occasion they have made no difference in our estimate of various matters in connection with the tournament and we heartily endorse every word Mr Nicholson said in praise of Mr. Quin. It is, like the referee's work, a most thankless task and we quite appreciate Mr. Quin's troubles and anxieties.

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. F. Nicholson congratulated the winners and the runners up in an appropriate speech, and Mrs. Nicholson then very kindly gave the trophies and medals to the players. The usual cheers brought the twenty-first season of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament to a successful close.

The teams were:—

Aligarh:—Munzoor Hossein; Rahamut Khan and Akbar Hossein; Aboar Khan, Ahzar, Ali and Shabbir Ahmed; Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossein, Asad Ali and Hari Hossein.

Hornets:—Connell; W. James and H. James; Rodrigues, Windsor and Stephen; Downes, Navin, James, Neill and Rodrigues.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Sharp.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Eastern Telegraphs beat Y. M. H. A. 0—0, 1—0.

Lusitanians beat B. E. S. Old boys, 4—2.

B. B. and C. I. beat Bombay Police, 4—2.

Colaba Hospital beat Republican Sporting, 7—0.

Hornets beat Parsi Cyclists, 3—0.

Byculla H. C. beat Bombay Young Cricketers, 4—0.

Grant Medicals beat Bombay Gymkhana, 0—0, 1—0.

Cathedral Old Boys beat Rangers, 1—1, 0—0, 3—1.

Inst.-Luso Indiano beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—1.

Parsi Hockey Association beat R. G. A. Colaba, 3—1.

SECOND ROUND.

Hornets beat Baroda H. C., 2—1.

St. Vincent's High School Poona, beat Byculla H. C., 1—0.

Grant Medicals beat Poona United, 5—0.

Aligarh beat Cathedral Old Boys, 5—2.

THIRD ROUND.

G. I. P. Railway Ath. beat Eastern Telegraph, 4—2.

Lusitanians beat Customs, 4—2.

Colaba Hospital beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 2—0.

Hornets beat St. Vincent's H. S., Poona, 4—1.

Aligarh beat Grant Medicals, 1—0.

G. I. P. Lonavla beat Instituto Luso Indiano, 1—0.

Poona Gymkhana beat R. F. A. Kirkee, 4—2.

Parsi Hockey Association beat G. I. P. Railway, Sholapur, 5—0.

FOURTH ROUND.

G. I. P. Ry. Athletic beat Lusitanians, 1—0.

Hornets beat Colaba Hospital, 4—0.

Aligarh beat G. I. P. Ry. Lanovla, 1—1, 4—0.

Poona Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

Aligarh beat Poona Gymkhana, 1—0.

Hornets beat G. I. P. Ry. Athletic 3—2.

FINAL.

Aligarh beat Hornets, 2—0.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1896 Bombay Gymkhana.
1897 Durham Light Infantry.
1898 Poona Volunteers.
1899 Poona Volunteers.
1900 The Royal Scots.
1901 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1902 Shropshire Infantry.
1903 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1904 Middlesex Regiment.
1905 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1906 Grant Medical College.
1907 Jhansi Railway Institute.
1908 Pioneer Hockey Club.
1909 Bombay Y. M. C. A.
1910 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1911 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1912 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1913 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914 Grant Medical College.
1915 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1916. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

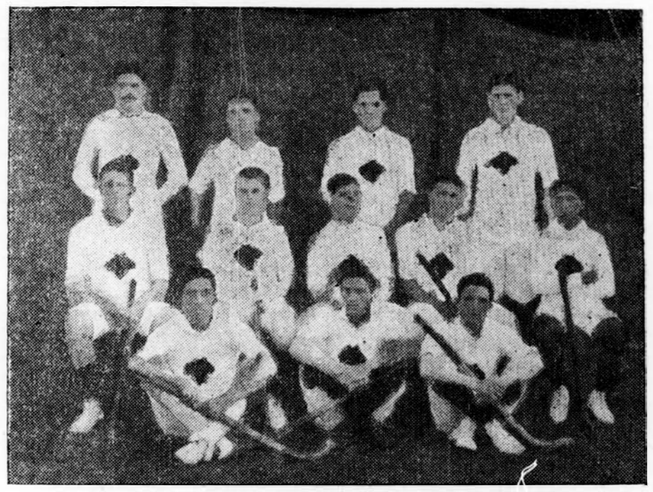
FINALISTS—1916.

WINNERS.

Photo by Messrs. Vernon & Co.

THE ALIGARH TEAM.

RUNNERS-UP.



THE HORNETS.

ALIGARH TEAM ENTERTAINED.

LUNCHEON AT THE TAJ MAHAL.

Yesterday at the Taj Mahal Hotel the members of the Aligarh College Hockey Team were entertained by some of their friends and admirers at luncheon. Prince Hamidullah of Bhopal, an old Aligarhian, presided, and among those present were Mr.. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. Wajid Ali Khan, of Bhopal, Mr. Osman Sobani, Dr. S. A. Aziz, Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee and Mr. Obaidulla Khan of the C.I.D.

After a *recherché* luncheon the Cup which occupied the centre of the table was filled with orange cup, for which the Taj Mahal Hotel is famous, and the toast of the Aligarh College Hockey team was proposed by Mr. B. G. Horniman. In doing so he said that, as a Bombay man, it was, of course, a matter of regret to him that the cup had not been won this year by a local team but he thought he could say without fear of contradiction that every Bombay sportsman would acknowledge that the best team had won, and that, after all, was the consideration which weighed uppermost in their minds as sportsmen. And he would also say that if the cup were to be carried away from Bombay, those present could not wish that it should go to a better and more sportsmanlike home than the Aligarh College. As a friend of the Mahomedan community, and one interested in the welfare and progress of the rising generation of that community, especially in regard to all healthy sports, it was a great gratification to him that the Aligarh College team had achieved this notable success.

Mr. Anwar Ali, captain of the team, briefly replied. He thanked all those present for their kindness in receiving the toast so warmly. He also thanked thei hosts for the sumptuous entertainment and made special reference to the efforts of Mr. Azad to make their stay in Bombay such a pleasant one. He said that, after winning the Bengal championship trophy, the Beighton Cup, the Lakshmi Bilas Cup, Calcutta, the Ramlal Cup and the Championship Cup of the University of Allahabad, it was a great pride to them to have added the Aga Khan Cup to their laurels. He asked the team to drink the health of their kind hosts in Bombay.

Mr. M. K. Azad, in reply, first expressed the regret of all those present that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who was one of the hosts, had been unable to be present. As an old Aligarhian, himself, it was a pleasure and a pride to him, the speaker, to serve the College in any way possible, for he regarded all that was of value in his training as having been instilled into him at Aligarh. He thought he might say on behalf of the team and their friends that one of the outstanding features of the visit was the generous encouragement they had received from the spectators in Bombay from the very beginning, a memory which he was sure would remain with them for a long time. When they played their first game in the Tournament there was some talk about the refereeing being very strict, but he would like to say that, however that might be, they all recognised that the refereeing was absolutely fair. He hoped the team would come again to Bombay next year and they would receive an equally warm welcome. He hoped the spectators would turn up in full force on Monday evening for the Charity match.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

CHARITY MATCH.

Aligarh v. Lusitanians, 5-40 p.m., Oval.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

The annual social gathering of the Lusitanian Sporting Club took place at the Instituto Luso Indians on Saturday night, when dancing was kept up with great spirit until the early hours of the morning. During an interval in the proceedings, the toast of the Lusitanian Sporting Club was proposed by Mr. B. G. Horniman, as one of the guests, in a brief speech. He said it had no doubt been a great disappointment to the supporters of the club that they had been knocked out of the Aga Khan Tournament so early, but they hoped for better luck next year, and he was sure the team would give a good account of itself on Monday when they met the winners in the Charity match. If the Cup was to be taken away from Bombay they could not wish that it should go into the hands of a better lot of sportsmen than the Aligarh College team and they congratulated the latter on their success. (Applause).

Dr. Fonseca briefly replied on behalf of the Club and thanked Mr. Horniman for his presence and his appreciative words about the club.

BOY SCOUTS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following appointments have been made by Major-General May, Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts in India. To be officiating Deputy Chief Commissioner for India, Major-General R. Wapshare, vice Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Birdwood on service. To be District Commissioners:—Bombay, Capt. J. E. A. Festing, R.E.; Sanawar (Punjab), the Revd. G. D. Barne Hyderabad State, Mr. R. H. Cameron.

Sir Harcourt Butler has become a patron of the Scouts of Burma.

The following have joined the Headquarters of the Council:—Sir Pardey Lukis, Sir Lancelot Sanderson (Bengal), the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart (Calcutta), the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg (Bombay).

In future all provincial Commissioners will be *ex officio* members of the Council.

The Karachi Cantonment Committee have decided to light the streets by electricity.

A deputation of Hindu gentlemen of Delhi consisting of Rai Bahadur Sheo Pershad, C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, Mr. Rup Narain and others waited upon the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi Province, on Friday and explained to him that the Anglo-Sanskrit Victoria Jubilee High School, Delhi, although in existence for the last fifty years, was sadly in need of a building of its own. Babu Amba Pershad promised Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a building for the school. The Commissioner kindly received this deputation promised to allot a piece of land after consulting the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Saturday evening the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Gymkhana was held with Mr. R. R. Dharadhar in the chair in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

The minutes of the previous general meetings were read and confirmed.

The annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915, were next unanimously adopted. The Committee of Management noted with extreme regret the lamentable deaths of the two great Indian patriots, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, in whose honour the Gymkhana had been closed. H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala had been invited to the Gymkhana to which request he had acceded and became a patron of the institution, contributing a donation of Rs. 2,000. The income of the Gymkhana during the last year had been handsome. Much success was noticeable in the several departments of games.

Then the result of the elections appointing the Managing Committee for 1916 was read. The Gymkhana felt thankful to Messrs. J. R. Gunjikar and M. D. Raote for their services and appointed them again as auditors for the current year.

The question of opening a depreciation account to facilitate the repairs of the building was brought in and after some discussion, the suggestion was thrown out by the majority.

Consideration was then given to several propositions under Rule 30 of the Gymkhana's regulations received from Dr. Nerurkar, which were referred to a committee of seven, who were to submit their report to the general body in two months' time.

Cups were next awarded to some members for success in games.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SURAT HEALTH EXHIBITION.

A movement was set on foot some months back to start a sanitary association in Surat. As a stepping stone to the organisation of the association it is now decided to hold a Health Exhibition in the city with a view to create a public sanitary conscience. The Collector is the President of the Exhibition and eminent authorities in the Presidency on sanitary matters have consented to give cinema and lantern lectures during the course of the Exhibition which is to be opened on June 3rd.

Besides a large number of important exhibits to be received on loan from Bombay, Baroda and other places, several private firms dealing in sanitary, hygienic, First-Aid, Nursing, and Physical Culture articles have expressed their willingness to exhibit their goods; and the General Secretaries, Dr. J. Pinto (Medical Health Officer, Surat), Dr. Summant B. Mehta, or Mr. H. D. Mulla will gratefully accept more offers in this direction.

The Surat City Municipality has given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 as an encouragement to the Exhibition and it is hoped to realise large donations from the citizens. Inhabitants of Surat at present living abroad will do well to give their mite in this enterprize which is calculated to promote the health and happiness of their old and historic city.

ARAKAN PAGODA.

TOP SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY CYCLONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 6.

A cyclonic wind seriously damaged the Arakan pagoda in Mandalay this morning. The "hti," the umbrella, at the top of the pagoda which was erected seventeen years ago at a cost of three lakhs of rupees was blown down. The "hti" was six feet in diameter and 22 feet high and was studded with precious stones and a valuable diamond crown.

A full list of the patrons of the Hindu University at Benares is in preparation and will be published shortly.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECRUITING MEETING IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

A well attended meeting was held at Gaity Theatre this evening for the purpose of enlisting soldiers for the Anglo-Indian regiment, Major-General Walter, Adjutant-General in India, presiding. In opening the meeting he said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to take the chair at this meeting calling together in support of the movement for the recruitment of the field troops of the cavalry section of the artillery and platoons of infantry, which are being raised from the Anglo-Indian community and I must tender my thanks to the organisers of the meeting for having asked me to do so. In my capacity as Adjutant-General I have had a great deal to do with details of the scheme which has recently been sanctioned, I am naturally considerably interested in its progress. These platoons, etc., are the first units which will be solely composed of Anglo-Indians, but the community has already had an opportunity of coming forward and showing its patriotism by joining certain units that have been improvised during the war. We have raised two batteries of artillery, one for employment in East Africa and the other in Mesopotamia, a machine gun company, several sections of motor cyclists, and an armoured train detachment. In all these units the Anglo-Indian community has, I understand, been largely represented.

EXCELLENT WORK IN EAST AFRICA.

I have within the last few days had the advantage of speaking to Major-General Sir Michael Tighe, who was until recently commanding the troops in East Africa. On his authority I am able to say that the units, which I have referred to, with his force have all done excellent work. He especially spoke of the machine-gun company which from the nature of its organisation had greater chances of actual fighting than the others. He particularly mentioned to me the magnificent work done by this company on all occasions. This company was drawn in detachments from various volunteer corps all over India and is very largely composed of Anglo-Indians. I understand that its commander Captain James has recently been given the Military Cross by General Smuts on behalf of his Majesty the King-Emperor and I believe that some of the men have been recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The gallant behaviour of this company, I feel sure, will be a source of the greatest pride to you all, and I have no doubt will act as a strong incentive to the youngmen of your community to come forward and emulate their deeds. I will not keep you any longer myself but will proceed to the real business of the meeting and ask the Hon. Mr. Abbott now to address you. He requires no introduction at my hands as he is well-known by name, if not personally to all of you. I would, however, first take this opportunity of acknowledging the very great assistance he has given us at the head-quarters in the way of advice in dealing with the scheme.

MR. ABBOTT'S APPEAL.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, who was the principal speaker, explained at length the scheme of raising an Anglo-Indian regiment recently sanctioned by Government. He said times out of number he had emphasised the necessity of taking the Anglo-Indians into British regiments. The object of the present movement was not so much to seek employment for the unemployed, but to choose the very best from among the community to enlist for the fighting unit. What would be their political fate, he asked, after the war if they failed. He had great hope that Simla would do her best. He had been told that no Government servant might volunteer for active service. Well, he was prepared to set his face against the wall. He feelingly appealed to the younger men whose bounden duty it was to come forward to help his King and country. He hoped Government would be able to spare the services of those who were willing to go and finally appealed to the ladies to do their bit in relieving the situation.

Colonel Henry, Commanding Simla Volunteers, in the course of his address mentioned that a section of twelve men with an officer from Sanawar Military Asylum were leaving for British East Africa, which fact should be an incentive to the youngmen of Simla. He felt in Simla there was a very large field for recruitment. It was for them to offer and leave the rest to Government. He concluded by mentioning that one of Mr. Abbott's sons was on active service, which showed that Mr. Abbott meant business.

The recruiting agent for the Punjab next made a stirring appeal, as a result of which 18 young men forthwith enlisted themselves for the regiment.

General Walter thanked Mr. Abbott and the meeting dispersed with the singing of the National Anthem.

BRISK RECRUITING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 6.

The fifth batch of recruits of the Anglo-Indian force left Madras to-day en route to Rawalpindi. They are a fine set of men; numbers are arriving daily and being passed as soon as possible. Madras is quite sanguine that a full complement will be procured. A batch arrived from the West Coast yesterday and it is hoped to get them off early next week.

NAGPUR, May 6.

In connection with the Anglo-Indian army movement in India a meeting is to be held on 13th of May at the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Institute.

The annual gathering, of the late Sheth Chiminlal Nagindas, Jain Boarding, at Ahmedabad, which has been in existence for the last four years, was held on the 30th April, 1916, in the Anand Bhuvan theatre of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai under the presidentship of the retired Educational Inspecter, Rao Bahadur J. G. Shastri.

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GENTS WANTED.

MOTOR CAR DACOITIES IN CALCUTTA.

A SADHU AND HIS "CHELAS" ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The "Englishman" states that for some time the house at Bhowanipore of a Rajput who had assumed the garb of Sadhu had been under police surveillance, as it was suspected that the Sadhu was harbouring anarchists and motor-car dacoits. Many decently dressed men enrolled themselves as "chelas" (disciples). Four days ago the building was searched and some jewellery including a massive gold necklace worth about Rs. 5,000 and cash were found. The Sadhu could not account for the large amount of gold and cash. A jeweller of Corporation Street, whose shop was raided some months ago, identified the necklace and some other jewels as having formed part of the booty carried away by the dacoits. Yesterday, a large force of policemen, C.I.D. officers, the Commissioner of Police, and Deputy Commissioners of Police raided the houses of the suspected "chelas" of the Sadhu and some nine arrests were made. During the motor-car dacoity at the jeweller's shop it was noticed that a man looking like a European was seen. It is suspected that the Sadhu, who is of a very fair complexion, accompanied some of his "chelas" on that occasion in European attire. Some of the disciples of the Sadhu know how to drive a motor-car.

BURMA OIL CO.

AMERICAN OIL DRILLERS' GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 6.

There arrived to-day from the Burma Oil Co's. fields at Yenangyong 44 American oil drillers who ceased work on May 1st. In the course of an interview with local newspapers the representative men stated that they were not on a strike, but that they had reasonable grievances. Owing to the war prices for foodstuffs have risen 40 per cent., and they wanted wages of extra 50 dollars to be added to their present salaries of 150 dollars per month, and Rs. 25 to their present messing allowance of Rs. 175. The Company declined to accede to their request and they left the service. The trouble is apparently an old standing one. The men say it is two years old and that the polite demand for an increase in wages was met with misrepresentations about the princely messing allowance and well-furnished bungalows given to them, whereas the messing allowance was barely sufficient to keep them and their families together and the houses in some cases were mere huts, insanitary and only half furnished. They consider their wages are less by 50 dollars than in any other part of the world.

DELHI HINDU COLLEGE.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 6.

The Board of Trustees of the Hindu College, Delhi, have applied to the Punjab University to affiliate this college up to the B.A. standard. This application was to be laid before the Syndicate in their meeting of the 5th May, one of the conditions for such affiliation being that the college should show a cash balance of Rs. 50,000. A deputation on behalf of the college, consisting of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal and others waited upon the personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, yesterday and after showing the bank pass book requested him to send a telegram on behalf of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to the Registrar of the Punjab University, saying that the Hindu College had a cash balance of Rs. 50,000 invested in banks and Government securities. The personal assistant after consulting the Chief Commissioner promised to send a telegram at once so that it might reach the University before the meeting of the Syndicate.

CALCUTTA ARMS CASE.

DRUMMER OF THE LINCOLNS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day passed judgment in the case in which Drummer Barrett, of the Lincolns, and an Anglo-Indian named Hogan were charged with cheating in connection with the purchase of a five-chambered revolver from the firm of Messrs. A. C. Condoo and Company. The Magistrate after reviewing the facts of the case in his judgment made reference to Hogan's written statement which he put in. He (Hogan) stated that he was a police informer and wished to obtain possession of a revolver for his own safety. This the Magistrate disbelieved, and he was of opinion that he intended to get possession of the weapon in order to dispose of it to somebody not entitled to possess it. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that Barrett was simply a tool in the hands of Hogan. Barrett was sentenced to six months' and Hogan to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The United Provinces Government have proscribed under section 12 of the Press Act a leaflet in English headed "Indian National Defence Camp" and addressed to our Patriotic Countrymen: Declaration of our Policy."

INGENIOUS RUSSIAN SCOUTS.

"KEEPING GERMANS ON THE JUMP."

We were toiling up the hill on our skis writes Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail," when a little distance in front two soldiers came out of the woods and began to make their way up before us. They were on skis too. They had rifles slung over their shoulders, but no other equipment. We pushed on and caught them up. They were scouts on outpost duty, told to make their way across the deep snow and find out what they could.

If you have only ski-ed for pleasure you probably do not realise how useful an accomplishment it may be. In the Russian winter there is no other means of getting about in the country unless you are content to keep to the few tracks, made by sleighs and travelling feet, which are the sole means of communication between villages and even small towns. On either side of these tracks the snow lies deep. Upon your skis you skim safely across. Without them you could not leave the rough path—as you quickly discover if you happen to fall and find yourself up to your waist in the dry, white powder which covers all the land from November to April.

They were expert ski-runners, those two Russian soldiers. We had to push hard with our sticks to keep up with them. It was tiring work, but we had to turn off soon, and wanted, if we could, to hear some of their scouting experiences before we parted. Throughout the winter that is now coming to an end the exploits of the Russian guerrilla parties have been the talk of the whole Empire. They have harassed the enemy without ceasing. When the Germans moved several divisions of first-line troops from their centre and sent Landsturm men to take their places they did not reckon with the cleverness and daring of the Russian scouts. The unfortunate Landsturm men have had a very uneasy time. Here was an opportunity to collect some experiences at first hand. The soldiers were quite ready to talk as soon as they knew who we were.

"Ah, yes," said one a tall, fair-haired fellow with a furry yellow beard and eyes merrier than those of Russians usually are. "Ah, yes, we keep the Germans on the jump. You may well say that sir. All the dark time our scouts have been busy. When the white nights come surprises will be impossible. They will be glad then, the Niemtsi. Very glad they will be. They sit in their trenches and wait. Suddenly bombs fly. They fire this way and that. They are excited; afraid, because they cannot see the danger. That is what makes the bravest men afraid. Then we rush in with our 'shtickie' (bayonets),' and in the dark we spit them like pigs or push them before us, prisoners."

THE BRICKFIELD ADVENTURE.

"Yes," said the other, seizing his chance to break in; a thick-set man, not young, with a typically Russian flat nose and pock-pitted, sallow cheeks. "'Bring back some prisoners' is what they always say to us. Prisoners are more useful than dead men. Prisoners talk. Sometimes they surrender at once, willingly, you might say gladly. But at other times it is difficult to catch them alive. One night we went out. We wore white cloaks, for there was a moon and we might have been seen. We hid in a ditch near a big road. It led from a village where Germans were. We waited, and there came a platoon of German soldiers along the road. Two men marched a little way ahead. These men, our 'praporshtchik' (platoon leader) said, we must capture and take back with us. He divided us into two lots. One was to throw bombs at the platoon. The other was to rush out and seize the two men in front.

"We let the two men go past us before we stirred. When the rest came opposite to us we all threw our bombs right into the middle of them. Some were killed, the rest ran back to the village. They did not fire at us. The two men in front tried to run back and catch up with the rest, but our young fellows got in between and stopped them. They fought with our young fellows, but they could not get away. We took them to the colonel. He was well satisfied."

This happened near Lake Narotch. There was another episode in the same region even more interesting. Between the lines there was a brickfield, a good deal shattered, but still containing a fair quantity of bricks. It was nearer the enemy's trenches than to the Russian, and they used to visit it at night and carry off the bricks, which served them very well in fortifying their positions. It was decided to catch them at this work and give them a distaste for it. One evening, as soon as it was dark, two parties of scouts, one of seven, the other of eight men, started out. When they got near the brickfield they could just see that a squad of about twenty Germans was at that moment leaving it, with several barrows full of bricks. Instead of firing on them the officer-in-charge decided to wait and see if he could not make an even better "bag." The scouts stole up to the brickfield and disposed themselves very quietly all round it. They did not have to wait long. In half an hour came another squad of Germans, only six strong this time. These were allowed to begin work then at a signal from their leader the Russians threw themselves upon the enemy. Both sides had bombs and threw them. There was a hot scuffle for a few minutes. Three Germans ran off, two surrendered, one had his head blown in by a bomb. The Russians got back to their trenches without loss.

The deaths are announced of Major Frank Deb Hancock, Bombay Civil Department, at Aden on the 6th instant from cronic Brights disease and of Captain and Honorary Major E. T. Humphrys, 1st Garrison Battalion, Scottish Rifles, on the 3rd instant at Kamptee.

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YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. DIXIT ON THE NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, May 6.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit, President-elect of the Yeotmal District Conference, arrived here this morning. He was accorded a great welcome and in a procession taken to Rao Bahadur Mundle's bungalow.

The Conference met this afternoon at 4 p.m. in the local theatre. Before the proceedings commenced prayers were offered for the success of conference and the long life and prosperity of the King and Queen.

Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, Chairman of reception committee, referred at great length to the past history of Yeotmal district and showed its prosperity under British administration and referred to several local conditions and needs, the agricultural improvements, and removal of chronic indebtedness of the agriculturist by the co-operative credit societies. He concluded his address by appealing to people to enlist themselves in the army and help Government in fighting for a just cause.

Mr. Madhaorao Anne, pleader, proposed the Hon. Mr. Dixit to the chair and was supported by Rao Bahadur Mundle and others.

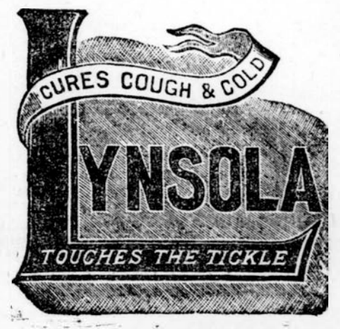
Mr. Dixit then read his lengthy speech, in the course of which he congratulated Yeotmal on its public spirit and up-to-date methods and eulogised Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty and his sympathy for Indians. Lord Hardinge, he said, raised the status of India to that of a daughter nation. He criticised the cry of embarrassing the Government and asked if the Dominions were preparing a scheme of after-war reforms why should India be short-sighted. India did not want a reward, but expected England to be true to her ideals and make India a free state on equal terms with the self-governing Dominions. He quoted Lord Hardinge and Messrs. Fisher and Andrew Carnagie to prove that India's claim for self-government was just and that she was fit for the same. He expressed his opinion that educated classes were the true representatives of the people. He then referred to the needs of constructing and improving local railways, and introduction of trial by jury, founding an arts college at Amraoti and increasing facilities for medical relief and recommended the starting of Ayurvedic schools in every district. He disapproved of the Government policy in introducing a controversial measure like the Ejardar's Bill, curtailing the rights of land holders in this district.

C. P. UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

He criticised the Government policy of holding over the C. P. University scheme and advised the starting of a university on a modified scale as in Burma. He exhorted the people to agitate continuously, as agitation was inseparable from popular government. He concluded his speech approving of the idea of holding district conferences every year and referring to some improper local taxes.

The conference stands adjourned for to-morrow. The popular Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. B. Chapman, attended the conference from the beginning of the proceedings to its finish. Before the proceedings of the conference commenced Mr. Chapman expressed his sympathy with its objects.

The number of patients who took advantage of the Shree Nandkooverba Zenana Hospital at Dhoraji last month was as follows:—Mahomedans, 1,094 women and 298 children; Hindus, 331 women and 192 children. The average number of patients per day was over 79.



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By coughing all the day.

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THE FRENCH "SEVENTY FIVE."

MYSTERY OF HER ORIGIN.

HOW THE ERMANS PURCHASED A SECRET.

In a most interesting article in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After," entitled "With the French Armies," Prof. J. H. Morgan, describing his experiences with the artillery, says:—

Like the sword of Roland, the 'Soixante-Quinze' has already acquired a kind of mystical significance, myth and folk-lore have clustered round her, Theodore Botrel and all the chansonniers have sung her, savants have risen up to call her blessed:—

Chers amis de tous grades, lonla,
Chers amis de tous grades,
Chantons nos camarades, lonla,
Chantons nos camarades,
Las vaillants a tiflots.
Vive le Soixante-Quinze,
Laterreur des Pruscots,
Vive le 'Ramailho'!

Her very origin has become epic, men dispute passionately, like scholars upon the text of a medieval "chanson de geste," as to her authorship and whether Deport or Ramailho or Claire Deville has the better claim to the glory of her. But in truth like all great epics she is the inspiration of a dozen minds working under a common impulse, and moved by a common emotion.

Workshops wrangle for the pride of her, and who shall decide whether Bourges or Puteaux has the better claim? But in this Homeric controversy all the antagonists are agreed that to the Commandant Deport is due the glory of her hydopneumatic brake, and that General Claire Deville and Colonel Ramailho share the pride of her debouchoir. But she will always preserve something of the anonymity of all great works of art.

'Yes,' said the battery officer with whom we had been discussing this higher criticism, 'there's a good deal of mystery about her. Carefully cultivated mystery, you understand. You see, we were at work upon her as early as 1891, and the Boche got to know—it's a way he has—that there was something in the wind. You know their way, they and their spies study the private life of every one of us in the belief that every man has his price. If it's a weakness for women they hope to blackmail him, if it's a passion for gambling to ruin him, if he's insolvent they tempt him. Then they hint that for a consideration—a chart, a design, a pattern—they'll relieve his difficulties. Just a small thing, you know—they're much too acute to ask one man for the whole; they prefer to ask a dozen different men for the parts. A man may swallow a gnat where he would strain at a camel; to give away the design of an elevating gear, for example seems a much more venial offence than to tell the secret of a whole gun. A weak man will console himself with the thought that he's given away nothing very material. Is it not so? Well, that was their game. They had a fellow named Schwarzkoppen, Herr—Oberst—Graf—von—Schwarzkoppen,' said the battery officer, dwelling upon the name as though he took a mischievous pleasure in recalling it. 'What you call an ass, though a clever ass in his way. He was always fishing in troubled waters; some of us suspected him of being at the bottom of the Dreyfus affair. Well, he heard that one of the designers at our arsenal was up to his neck in debt and he tempted him. It took a long time; the designer put him off more than once which, of course, only made him all the eager. And at last the designer, whom well call X, succumbed. He gave Schwarzkoppen plans; Schwarzkoppen gave him money. And then more money in exchange for more plan.'

'But what a dirty thing for X, to do!' I said impulsively.

The battery officer smiled, 'Not at all,' he said.

'You astonish me,' I replied. 'What do you mean?'

'Eh bien! He gave him the wrong plans,' he explained pleasantly. 'He wasn't in debt at all, and, what is more, he was a born Francais." He communicated these overtures to the Chiefs of the Ordnance Department, and together they laid a trap for Herr Oberst Graf von Schwarzkoppen. They prepared plans for him—excellent plans true down to the last detail. Only, you see, they were the plans of an invention we had rejected. It was the old cannon Ducros. And we had already adopted the cannon Deport.'

'That was very neat,' I said.

'Yes, wasn't it? And it isn't the whole of it. Early in 1896 the military authorities arranged a kind of dress parade of a "new" gun. They made a great fuss of it, and impressed upon everybody what a secret it was. In fact they communicated that secret to as many people as possible. Of course, it reached the long ears of Herr Oberst Graf von Schwarzkoppen, as it was meant to do. Because, you see, the "new" gun was the rejeced invention, the cannon Ducros. Five of these guns were put "en-route" for the artillery ground with much Solemnity. But somehow one of them got lost on the way.

'Lost on the way A field gun! It's like losing an elephant.'

'Quite so. But, you see, we meant to lose it. And we meant the Germans to find it. They did, and took the foundling across the frontier with the most elaborate secrecy. It was a good gun—the Germans soon saw that—only the point was we had a better one. So the Boche adopted the gun. Meanwhile all the world, including even the "rapporteur" of our own Army Estimates, was under the impression that we had adopted it too. Only we hadn't. We had substituted for the cannon Ducros the cannon Deport. There it is, you see.'

AMERICA'S REPUTATION AT STAKE.

PROF. BALDWIN'S SCATHING CONDEMNATION OF U. S. ATTITUDE.

Professor J. M. Baldwin, the distinguished American psychologist, who with his wife and daughter was on board the cross-Channel steamer Sussex when she was torpedoed, has made a statement to the Paris correspondent of the "New York Tribune." Professor Baldwin is an old and intimate friend of President Wilson. The Professor says:—

I have studiously refrained from voicing my disappointment, grief and more recently my shame at the policies of the President who was my colleague at Princeton for many years, and whom I expected always to admire and acclaim.

But things have reached a pass at which silence would be culpable. National honour has been betrayed and sullied. The Administration has accepted excuses from Germany which would have been scorned in private life by honest men, has even itself suggested reasons for palliating the meanest breaches of treaty and faith, and has sought to save appearances by minor verbal severities and the timid punishment of attaches, while the principal—Bernstorff—has remained guiding and directing a warfare of bribery, treachery and open insult.

To say he has deceived the President would be to say that President Wilson was a fool, for everybody else has understood it. It only remains to say that, understanding German bad faith and tolerating it—achieving mythical diplomatic victories which in every case move further back the line of our moral defences—the President has either consciously sold our national honour or has pursued some visionary bubble, hoping to find moral sense in the monstrous German.

If this latter be the case, let him now know that the nation is not so to be fooled and that it expects him to strike in the name of our heritage of proud traditions.

For we are already incredibly disgraced. The name of our country to-day is a synonym everywhere for cowardice, commercialism, and hypocrisy.

BELGIUM'S BRAVE EXAMPLE.

The President, it is said, has avoided war. Yes, he has And Belgium might have also. Belgium would have had a thousand-fold more reason to submit to German bullying and aggression than we have. But glorious Belgium did not place peace above good faith, nor material comfort above the integrity of the heritage of her children

Our Administration's early protests were commercial, and only sent after the gravest breaches of the conventions, to which we were in every moral sense committed, had been ignored.

We must not be provincial in our commerce, says the President. Heavens! This after advising us to be neutral—which is worse than provincial—in moral sympathy and political policy. Can a nation trade with other nations, making profits from their distress, while ejecting all responsibilities for the essential guarantees and sanctions on which even trade reposes? Are we Americans such self-seeking moral cowards as this? The Lusitania settlement remains in lurid light of later events.

Why don't we know the German terms to which our President yielded? And why was this "diplomatic victory" followed by a new outburst of devilry at sea? The country has only itself to take counsel with. It must demand all the truth, and force its President to action.

That I was on a torpedoed boat has nothing to do with what I now say. I have never been neutral, and the Germans have the right to kill me if they can, but they have no right to murder innocent women on unarmed passenger ships. May their weak voices be heard in the land where the clarion calls of International Right and national honour fall on deaf ears. In Washington's words, uttered in 1783. "It will depend on the nation itself to be in the future happy and respected or unhappy and despised." They are at the moment of their political proof, the moment when the eyes of all the world are fixed on them, the moment when they will save or lose their national reputation.

PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

Mr. W. T. Massey, representative of the Home Press in Egypt, says that taking up his duties at the Headquarters of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force the Prince of Wales has spent much time in the field with the troops, watching with the greatest interest the work of the British, Australian, and New Zealand divisions, and visiting all the important points of the Canal defences.

On several occasions the Prince has ridden across long stretches of the eastern desert, under the scorching sun, along the front line defences, which are being advanced step by step, and seen the elaborate system of trenches of a character different from those he knew on the western front. The Princes's appointment to this force has created intense interes, especially among the Dominion soldiers.

His Royal Highness was present on Saturday at an inspection of an Australian infantry brigade and artillery by Sir Archibad Murray, and there was a great scene of enthusiasm at the conclusion of the parade, when the men were permitted to fall out on the parade ground and rushed to line the Prince's route to Headquarters. Warriors from Gallipoli and reinforcements from Australia, which come forward in a never-ending stream, made a most enthusiastic demonstration in his honour. On another day the New Zealanders were drawn up for the Commander-in-Chief's inspection, and the soldiers of that dominion gave the Prince an equally hearty exhibition of their loyalty.

On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service with an Australian brigade—an impressive ceremony in the desert camp.

WAR DISTRESS IN SPAIN.

MANY INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Spain, in spite of her remoteness from the present conflict and of the cordial relations which she continues to maintain with all the beligerents, is, says "The Times" special correspondent at Madrid, beginning to suffer from the economic strain of the war. During the last few weeks there have been strikes or threats of strikes in every district of Spain. In Catalonia, in Valencia, at La Union, and Logrono there have been serious disturbances caused by the high prices of the necessaries of life and by want of employment.

The danger has been conjured in some cases by the strong hand of the Governor and the Civil Guard, and in others by the tact of the local authorities. In Cordoba, for instance, the Mayor assembled workmen and their families to the number of 10,000 in the Bull Ring, and gave to each a ration of food. The distress is widespread and likely to increase, and it is being made the most of by the enemies of England. Certain anonymous pamphlets have been circulated in Bilbao, Vigo, and other places attributing all these misfortunes to English malice and perfidy, while the walls of Zaragoza have been posted with placards to the same effect. The authors of this illegal and barefaced propaganda have not yet been discovered. For Englishmen, however, such childish attempts to make mischief are less important than the grievances upon which they are founded.

VINE CROPS THREATENED.

The scarcity in Spain cannot easily be made good by imports from abroad owing to the rise in freights and the hampering effect upon Spanish trade of British contraband policy. The farmers, and especially the vine-growers, are in dire need of sulphate of copper for their crops. If this sulphate of copper is not forthcoming the vines will die of mildew and a large and prosperous industry, representing more than a third of the total wealth of the country, will be ruined. In view of the close business and personal ties which exist between the two countries, and which will certainly increase, it would be at once a politic and a graceful act on our part if it were in any way possible to share our stock of sulphate with our old and respected friends in their time of difficulty.

COAL SHORTAGE.

There is another point of no less urgency. For want of British steam coal, many blast furnaces, foundries and factories are on short time; some threaten to close, some have closed already. The fact that England allows coal to those industries—and they are many—which are working to supply the needs of the Allies is no consolation to the rest; nor to Spanish Ministers who foresee a further rise in prices and a further spread of unemployment. A few days ago Senor Maura petitioned the Government on behalf of the fishermen of Santona in Santander, whose trawlers cannot put to sea for want of coal. To save this valuable industry from ruin 2,000 tons of coal per month are said to be required, while the whole of Spanish industrial needs for the next 12 months could be met by 1,500,000 tons. This is the greatest need of Spain to-day, for while sulphate of copper might at great cost be brought from America, England alone can supply the hard steam coal that is essential to the great Spanish industries.

TRAMES-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Mr. John Wanamaker, millionaire-merchant of Philadelphia, in a letter to the Aero Club of America, has announced his intention to attempt a Trans-Atlantic flight in a heavier than air-machine next June. Mr. Wanamaker intended to make an effort in the summer of 1914 with Lieutenant John Porte, R.N., now Commander, as navigator, when the European war stopped his plans. The new machine with which Mr. Wanamaker hopes to cross the ocean in one flight (says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), is now being constructed by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. It will be a seaplane of huge proportions, and will have ten times the power of the old America. Although no details of the new machine are yet published, it is known it will be equipped with six twelve-cylinder motors of 300 horse-power each, and will probably be able to make 100 miles an hour, with a crew of six and a full load. It is expected the flight, the object of which will be to make a "purely scientific test of aeronautical power," will take about thirty hours.

LORD ASTOR AND ANNE BOLEYN'S GHOST

A delightful news item is going the round of the American newspapers, says the "Manchester Guardian." It is to the effect that the ghost of Anne Boleyn has ceased to walk at Hever Castle, in Kent, since that ancient stronghold has been tenanted by the new Lord Astor. According to the American story, the "perturbed spirit" of the unhappy lady used to take a nightly constitutional, but her (or its) susceptibilities were unable to tolerate the presence of (1) a millionaire, (2) a man who has forsworn his native land, (3) a man who has so much wealth that he was been able to afford an expenditure of some thousands of dollars on the construction of piggeries, to say nothing of other costly innovations all unfamiliar to a spirit of the 16th century. It is strange that this item of "news" has had no currency in England, and reading the articles in which it is embedded in the American newspapers, one is forced to the conclusion that there is spite in it against Lord Astor for accepting a peerage. The American newspapers have never forgiven him for renouncing American citizenship.

Intimation has been received from the senior medical officer of the hospital ship Madras that she reached Basrah on the 21st April and embarked the following patients on the same day: British officers 24, British rank and file 165, Indian officers 13, Indian ranks 295, total 497.

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AHMEDABAD CEREMONY

Queen's Statue Unveiled.

The cermony of unveiling the late Queen Victoria's statue was performed on Friday, at Ahmedabad by the Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, before a large concourse of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A mandap erected in the Victoria Gardens was decorated with flags and the police band was present.

The following description of the statue will be of interest: The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl going to the temple. The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many marble successes among his works being as tatue which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. This is one of the finest pieces of Sculpture ever executed in India. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great Exhibition on the oval at Bombay, a few years ago.

The late Queen Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding a sceptre and globe in ner hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in the famous white Carrara marble Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinary good likeness of the late Queen Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portrayed. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery o the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The canopy and also the high back of the chair of state, which show behind the figure, have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble.

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